THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 769.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 1, 1770.

A LIST of the Names of *thoſe* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro' out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement. ◊

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almoſt oppoſite Vernon's Head.
James McMaſters,
(On Treat's Wharf.
Patrick McMaſters,
(Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb.
John Mein,
(Oppoſite the White-Horſe, and in King-Street.
Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, all of Boſton.
And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

HAVE, and do ſtill continue to import Goods from London, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants.—They have been requeſted to Store their Goods upon the ſame Terms as the reſt of the Importers have done, but abſolutely refuſe, by conducting in this Manner.

IT muſt evidently appear that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public ſhould know who they are, that have at this critical Time, ſordidly detached themſelves from the public Intereſt; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wiſhers to it; ſo thoſe who afford them their Countenance or give them their Cuſtom, muſt expect to be conſidered in the ſame diſagreeable Light.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Nathaniel Wheelright, late of Boſton, Eſq; attend that Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, every Wedneſday Evening, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. the Time for to receive ſaid Claims expires the 24th of next Month. Whoever neglects to bring in their Claims by that Time, will be excluded.

To Mr. John Winchester Dana *of* Pomfret, *Proprietor's Clerk of & for the Townſhip of* New-Pomfret, *ſo called, lying on the Weſt of* Connecticut *River, and adjoining to the Townſhip of* Woodſtock, *ſo called.*

THE Memorial and Requeſt of us the ſubſcribers, for ourſelves and conſtituents, and all proprietors in and owners of about thirty-ſix full rights or ſhares in ſaid townſhip of New-Pomfret, finding that the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip has been much delayed by the late claim of the province of New-York, and our diſtance from one another.——But being now deſirous to proceed in the ſpeedy ſettlement of ſaid townſhip, deſire you as clerk of ſaid proprietors, and in our behalf, to warn or call a general meeting of the whole of ſaid proprietors, at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Mary Childs, innholder in Woodſtock, in Connecticut, on the laſt Wedneſday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to conſult and agree upon as a body thus intereſted and convened, ſome methods and meaſures that ſhall then be tho't and voted moſt expedient for the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip of New-Pomfret: And that this, with your additional inſerting, be publiſhed in the Boſton-Gazette; which we hope will be cordially received, and not thought impertinent, but moſt beneficial by thoſe equal proprietors abſent at preſent.

Your compliance will oblige us and our Conſtituents.

Dated at this our Convention at Pomfret, this 11th Day of December, 1769.

Stephen Kyes	Joanna Seſſion
Simeon Seſſions	John Throop
Matthew Bowen	Martha Dana
William Dana	Jonathan Waldo
Nathan Frink	Nehemiah How
Daniel Waldo	Darius Seſſion
Stephen Sabin	John Boſworth
John Frink	Amos Lyon
Ebenezer Demming	Samuel Dana.
Abijah Williams	

Pomfret, December 12, 1769.

IN purſuance to, and compliance with the foregoing requeſt of ſaid proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Pomfret, I hereby publiſh their Requeſt, and warn the whole of ſaid proprietors, to meet at the now dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Mary Childs, innholder in Woodſtock in Connecticut, on the laſt Wedneſday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act and vote on the matters hinted at and mentioned in ſaid requeſt of ſaid proprietors afore-recited. Teſt.

per John Winchester Dana } Prop'rs Clerk.

On WEDNESDAY Next the 3d Inſt.
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Store of the late Mr. JOHN SPOONER, next Door Eaſtward of the Heart and Crown.

All his Warehouſe Goods,

Conſiſting of a large Quantity of

KNIVES and Forks, Cuttoes, Shoe Knives, Butchers Knives, all kinds of Penknives, all kinds of Shears and Sciſſars, Borax, Fountain Pens, Pins, Needles, Razors, Temple and Bow Spectacles, Hand Saws, all ſorts Carpenters Irons and Chizzels, Braſs Ladles, Skimmers, Braſs Candleſticks, Steel Spring Tobacco Boxes, Handles and Eſcutcheons, Flat Irons, Frying Pans, Rub Stones, Pewter Tankards, Quart and Pint Pots, Porringers and Tea Pots, all kind of Locks, HL and other Hinges, Compaſſes, Squares and Rules, Bell-metal and Braſs Skillets, Braſs Kettles made and un-made, Shoe and Carpenters Hammers, Fire Arms, Piſtols, Stone Sleeve Buttons ſet in Silver, large and ſmall Fiſh Hooks, Gimblets, Tobacco-Tongs, Pincers, Awl & Awl Blades, Braſs head & other Andirons, Steel and Braſs Thimbles, Knitting Needles, Horn and Ivory Combs, Matthewman's Buttons, Beams, Scales and Weights, &c. &c. *A four Wheel Carriage.*

The Sale to continue from Day to Day 'till the whole is Sold. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BOSTON, 28th of December, 1769.

RUN-away from the Snow Union, John Copithorn, Maſter, from Briſtol, James Clifford and Nicholas Giles, two Seamen.——This is to deſire they will return to their Duty, and they ſhall be well received.—If they do not, to forewarn all Perſons from entertaining them, as they may expect being proſecuted according to Law.

RAN-away from Samuel Gilbert of Littleton, an indented Servant Boy, named Samuel Giſſon, about 17 Years old, of a middling Stature for his Age, and wears black curl'd Hair, he carried away with him a blue cloth Coat, a light coloured Jacket with Sleeves, one pair of woollen black Stockings and one pair of worſted Stockings, two ſtriped woollen Shirts and one good linnen Shirt. He went away in Company with a ſhort thick ſett Fellow, who wore a green Coat and a green Jacket double breaſted, alſo a pair of Indian green Stockings.

Whoever will take up and ſecure, or give information of ſaid Run-away, ſo that his Maſter may find him again, ſhall receive a Reward of TWO DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges from

SAMUEL GILBERT.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant Boy, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Littleton, December 28th, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Giles Harris,

A Houſe in White Bread Alley, conſiſting of a Parlour and Kitchen, with a Yard, Pump and Ciſtern very convenient for a Family——Caſe of Drawers and Table—Inquire for ſaid Harris near Dr. Elliot's Meeting-Houſe, North-End of Boſton.

A Houſe to Lett, near Winniſimit Ferry, conſiſting of a Parlour, Sitting Room and Kitchen, with a Yard, &c. very convenient for a Family.

A Houſe to Lett in Charter-Street, conſiſting of a Parlour and Kitchen, with a Yard, Garden, Pump, &c. very convenient for a Family.

All Perſons who are indebted to

the Eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Kneeland*, late of *Boſton*, Printer, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Thomas Walley*, Executor of his laſt Will; and thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to apply to him forthwith in order for a Settlement.

Imported from LONDON (before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place) and to be ſold at the very loweſt Rates, by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop, the Sign of the Three Nuns and Comb in Cornhill, BOSTON.

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, German Serges, white Flannel, ſtriped Swanſkin, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, yard-wide figured Stuffs, figured Cambleteens, Mens and Womens black Velvet, Olive-coloured ditto, fine Iriſh Linnens, Mens Womens and Childrens Hoſe of all Sizes and Colours, Womens beſt Lynn-made Shoes and Galoſhoes.

Red Drapery Baize manufactured in this Country, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from England.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Cotton-Wool, beſt French Indigo, Electrical Globes, Crow Quills, Hautboy Reeds and Violin Strings, with other Articles too many to be here enumerated.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina,) Nov.* 27.

Mr. Goudacre of the 9th regiment, was not killed in a duel with a gentleman from Penſacola, as formerly mentioned, but with Mr. G——— of the ſame regiment, who remains there to take his trial. The deceaſed declared himſelf the aggreſſor, and that his antagoniſt was not in the leaſt blameable.

Nov. 9. At a meeting of the general committee on Tueſday laſt, and an adjournment thereof to Yeſterday ſeveral matters of importance reſpecting the general agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this province on the 22d day of July laſt, were taken into conſideration; and a committee of inſpection appointed, whoſe particular buſineſs it will be, to ſee ſuch Goods ſtored or re-ſhipped, (at the Option of the importers) as may be brought here contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid agreement. ◊ It was at the ſame time agreed, that the general committee do meet on Tueſday in every week.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that Mr. Thomas Eveleigh, who arrived here laſt Sunday, has readily agreed, that the goods which he imported in the Flora, Captain Carter, from Briſtol, ſhall be re-ſhipped or ſtored: and that Mr. Andrew Marr, has done the ſame, in regard to a conſignment of goods by the Brigantine Matty, arrived from Glaſgow.

The ſubſcribers to the reſolutions are ſo conſcious of the juſtneſs of their proceedings, that they appear determined to adhere to them; and have not only refuſed to purchaſe ſome ſlaves lately arrived from Penſacola, but alſo rejected a parcel of rice, belonging to a gentleman on John's iſland, who is a non-ſubſcriber.

The few intereſted individuals in the colonies of Rhode-iſland and Georgia, who have hitherto miſled thoſe unhappy colonies by ſkim'd milk reaſonings, which has been attempted even in our province, we hear, have begun to loſe ſo much of their influence, as to be under no ſmall apprehenſions of being gibbetted (in fame) to rot and ſtink under the noſes of their countrymen as a mark of public infamy and warning, to thoſe who ſhall endeavour to counteract the deſigns of ſociety in favour of liberty. —If oppreſſion (according to Solomon) maketh a wiſe man mad, what a pity it is that it cannot teach Fools wiſdom.'

It is whiſpered, and credited by many, that our intercourſe in trade with the colonies of Rhode-Iſland and Georgia, will ſoon, in a great meaſure be diſcontinued, 'till they have reſolution enough to clothe themſelves in the humble dreſs of public virtue, preferably to the chains of oppreſſion, or dirty Allurements of ſelf-intereſt, at the expence of their neighbours.

Nov. 16. Tho' Rice is much wanting to complete the cargoes of ſome Veſſels now loading; yet, we are informed, that the parcel mentioned in our laſt, remains unſold to this day; and that it has been returned to the factor who offered to diſpoſe of it, by one Houſe who did not at firſt know it belonged to a Non-ſubſcriber.

Since our laſt another parcel of European goods arrived in the Ship Britannia from Glaſgow; which the Gentleman to whom it was conſigned, agreed ſhould be ſtored, agreeable to the reſolutions he had ſigned.

Nov. 20. Since our laſt his Majeſty's 9th regiment, under the command of Major Thomas Whitmore, arrived here from St. Auguſtine, on board four of the ſmall veſſels which carried the 21ſt regiment there, and immediately embarked in the ſhips which are to proceed with them to Cork.

One of the ſchooners with the 21ſt regiment was loſt about 40 miles N. of St. Auguſtine. No lives were loſt.

Nov. 26. There was a meeting of the general committee on Tueſday laſt; in Conſequence of which we hear, no tanned leather will be exported for ſome Months, as we are to expect no more ſaddlery or ſhoes from abroad, beſides what were ordered before the 22d of July laſt, till the American Revenue Acts are repealed. The next meeting of ſaid committe will be on Tueſday the 7th of November—The day to which the General Aſſembly of the Province ſtands prorogued.

Nov. 30. The Heart of Oak, from London, which arrived here the 30th of October, brought in upwards of 700 Packages of Britiſh goods purchaſed and ſhipped before our reſolutions were known in England, or countermanding Orders received; the Flora, from Briſtol, above 400; and the Active, from London, about 220, under the ſame circumſtances, except ſome which are agreed to be ſtored: But the Polly and Betſey, one of the laſt arrived; has brought only 50; & the Carolina Packet *(which always uſed to come out full,* and is the laſt from London) only 64; and it is remarkable, that none of theſe contain goods for ſale, except 12 boxes of pipes, 2 cheſts, and 2 bales, ordered long before our reſolutions were entered into. A proof that our merchants are as reſolved to ſacrifice their private intereſt to the public good, as thoſe of any other colony, or the other inhabitants of this.—Some packages of goods are alſo brought, in the ſeveral late veſſels from Scotland, and one from Hull, but they appear chiefly as *Conſignements to the Captains*; ſuch as ought to be ſtored, conformable to our agreements ◊ no doubt will.

◊ See the agreement in Index Vol. 2. † As Molaſſes act vide pa. 9. Vol. 2— Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants, Dec. 28, 1769.

THE Committee of Inſpection reported, That they had lately examin'd into the ſtate of the Goods that have been ſtored, and that upon applying to *John Taylor*, who, on ſome repreſentations he had made, was indulged to lodge his Goods in his own ſtore in an appartment appropriated for that purpoſe, which was lock'd up and the key given to the Committee; they found the door locked, and upon opening the door and viewing the Goods, found there was a conſiderable quantity wanting, and upon queſtioning him upon the ſame, he behaved in a very ludicrous manner, and ſaid, you ſee Gentlemen how it is, and I always deſigned to do ſo; meaning, as the Committee underſtood, that he always deſigned to diſpoſe of his Goods, and that if the Committee had taken them in their poſſeſſion he would not have paid the freight, and would have made them out a bill for the ſame. The Committee could not conceive how he came at his Goods, but by means of a falſe key.

The Committee further reported, that *Theophilus Lillie* was alſo indulged to lodge his Goods in his own ſtore, that when they applied to him he behaved in a very inſolent and boiſterous manner, and abſolutely refuſed to let them examine the Goods, but by the interpoſition of ſome friends he permitted one of them to ſhew the Goods, when they found there was a conſiderable quantity wanting; upon the whole, his treatment of them was ſuch as they think it in vain to treat with him any further about them.

Theſe Reports being read and conſidered, it appeared to the Merchants and Traders that the above named *John Taylor* and *Theophilus Lillie* have in a clandeſtine and treacherous manner, and in direct violation of their ſolemn engagements, taken and ſold great part of the ſaid Goods; likewiſe have treated the ſaid Committee of Inſpection in an inſolent and baſe manner, whereby they have forfeited the good will of their fellow citizens, and all honeſt men, and rendered themſelves unworthy of the confidence of the Merchants in any degree whatever.

Therefore Voted, That neither we for ourſelves, or any for or under us, will directly or indirectly, for the future purchaſe any Goods of, or have the leaſt intercourſe with the ſaid *John Taylor* and *Theophilus Lillie*, or with any who may give them their cuſtom; and time only will diſcover how far people in general will be influenced by this their perfidious and contemptuous behaviour to treat them with the like neglect.

WHEREAS two or three perſons who acceded to the agreement of the merchants, and did actually ſtore their goods to remain until a general importation ſhould take place, have lately declared that they are determined to ſell their goods ſo ſtored the firſt day of January 1770—And whereas ſuch a meaſure, if carried into execution, would be baſe and perfidious, and manifeſt a ſettled intention of the perpetrators to do what lays in their power to render abortive the agreement of the merchants, to prevent the ſalutary effects expected therefrom, and to entail ruin upon this province and continent;—Therefore, in order to prevent theſe fatal conſequences as much as in us lies,

VOTED, That in caſe any perſons who have ſtored their goods ſhould preſume, notwithſtanding their engagements to the contrary, to diſpoſe of them before a general importation takes place, they will, by ſo doing, be guilty of a great breach of faith, and will not only be unworthy of the future confidence and favor of the publick, but muſt expect to incur their juſt reſentment, by being thoroughly deſpiſed and neglected.

VOTED, That we will not buy of, or have the leaſt intercourſe with any perſons who ſhall prove themſelves, by ſuch behaviour, to be loſt to all ſenſe of public ſpirit, or even common humanity, and to be ſo infamouſly ſelfiſh, that rather than not enrich themſelves, they will endeavour to effect it by taking the advantage of the diſtreſs of their country and the generous ſelf-denial of their fellow-citizens for the common good.

VOTED, That the names of ſuch perſons ſhall be publiſhed conſtantly in the news papers, and alſo in hand bills diſperſed through the province; that the publick may know them.

VOTED, That the committee of inſpection be directed to inſpect all ſuch goods as are or may be ſtored until a general importation takes place, at leaſt once a week; and upon diſcovering that any perſon has ſold or removed his goods ſo circumſtanced, they are directed to call a meeting of the merchants and all others concerned in, connected with or that for their ſubſiſtance depend upon trade, by a notification ſetting forth the names of the perſon ſo offending, and it is left to the diſcretion of the committee to fix upon ſuch a place for the meeting as they may judge to be *capacious* enough to accommodate ſuch a number as, it is probable, may be convened upon ſuch an *intereſting occaſion.*

At a Meeting of the Merchants, Dec. 29, 1769.

THE Committee appointed to draw up a ſtate of facts, relative to Meſſi'rs. *Benjamin Greene and Son*, reported as follows, viz.

That upon application of the Committee of Inſpection to Meſſi'rs, *Benjamin Greene* & *Son*, to deliver up and ſtore their goods which arrived in Captain Davis from London, they were anſwered that they were willing and ready to do as others had done; the committee informed them, that what others had done was to ſtore their goods until a general importation ſhould take place; and *they thereupon conſented that their goods ſhould alſo be ſtored, and ſaid that they meant they ſhould remain ſo until a general importation was renewed*, but made ſome objections to their being mixed with other's goods in the public ſtore, fearing inconvenience in caſe of accidents; upon which the committee conſented to their being put into a ſtore near Meſſi'rs. *Greene's*, took an account of the goods, and the key. That Mr. *Greene*, jun. apply'd afterwards to them for leave to take out and to ſell a caſk of nails to a cuſtomer who he ſaid was in great want of them; but they would by no means conſent to any thing being taken out. And ſome time after Meſſi'rs *Greene* and *Son* deſired of the committee to have the key, in order to remove ſome bottled beer, belonging to Capt. Davis (which had been ſtored with their goods. and which was in danger of freezing) to a more ſafe place. This requeſt the committee thinking reaſonable, and relying on their honor, comply'd with; and about this time Capt. Bruce arrived with more goods for Meſſi'rs. *Benjamin Greene* and *Son*, and accordingly the committee left the key in their hands, in order that theſe laſt goods might be put into the ſame ſtore with the former parcel, and ſoon after waited on Meſſirs. *Greene's* to take an account of the laſt goods and receive the key again; but they being very buſy with carpenters in repairing their ſtore, which had been broke open, begg'd them to defer the buſineſs for that time. The committee went in a few days again, for the ſame purpoſe, to Meſſi'rs. *Greene's* ſtore; when Mr. *Greene* ſen. told them he could not attend them then, as his ſon was not preſent who had the key, (or in words to that effect.) Upon which they, in his preſence, proceeded to take an account of the packages from the manifeſt. Not long after, the ſtanding committee being inform'd that the ſaid *Benjamin Greene* & *Son* had ſold and privately convey'd in fiſh hogſheads to Col. John Chandler of Worceſter, and others, a great part of their late imported goods, the committee of inſpection immediately went to Meſſ. *Benjamin Greene* & *Son*, to enquire of them concerning this report; they acknowledged the truth of it, and ſaid they were in hopes no injury was done by it, as it was conducted in ſo private a manner, and aſſerted that they did not think they had conſented that their goods ſhould remain unſold and ſtored until a general importation takes place.

It alſo appears that Meſſ. *Benjamin Greene* & *Son* have expreſſed their uneaſineſs that they had acted ſuch a part, and have wrote to Col. Chandler to return the goods, and that Mr. *Greene*, jun, has been to Worceſter and made perſonal application for the ſame purpoſe; but Col. Chandler declined returning the goods, giving for reaſon that they were moſtly diſpoſed of, *tho' at that time he had not been poſſeſſed of them three weeks.* And at a meeting of the Merchants on the 28th inſtant, it was propoſed by ſome of their friends that Meſſ. *Greene* and *Son*, in order to make ſatisfaction for the ſale of their goods, ſhould deliver to the committee of inſpection the goods they have now by them, ſave ſuch as are permitted to be imported, and alſo ſhould ſend for the goods they had ſold, and in caſe any or all of them were diſpoſed of by the perſons they were ſold to, that they ſhould forthwith depoſite the amount of the ſame in caſh in the hands of the committee, until a general importation ſhould take place; which propoſal was made to them and their anſwer deſired that evening: The gentleman who did the meſſage returned and ſaid, that it was a matter of ſo great importance that they could not give any anſwer that night; he being aſked whether they had fixed upon any time for returning an anſwer, he replied they had not, and have hitherto declined complying with the propoſal, and have not as yet given any reaſonable ſatisfaction to the trade for this breach of their contract.

This report being read, it was thereupon

VOTED, That it appears to the merchants and traders, that the abovenamed *Benjamin Greene* & *Son* have in a clandeſtine & treacherous manner, and in direct violation of their ſolemn agreement, taken and ſold great part of their goods, whereby they have forfeited the good will of their fellow-citizens and all honeſt men, and rendered themſelves unworthy of the confidence of the merchants hereafter in any degree whatever.—

VOTED, That neither we ourſelves, nor any for or under us, will purchaſe any goods of the ſaid *Benjamin Greene* and *Son*, and Time only will diſcover how far people in general will be influenced by this their perfidious conduct to treat them with the like neglect.

×××××××××××××××××××

NEW-YORK, December 25.

By the Honorable CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Eſq;* *His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain ſeditious Paper, was lately printed, publiſhed, and diſperſed in this City, directed "To the Public" in the Words following:

"The Spirit of the Times renders it neceſſary for the inhabitants of this colony to convene, in order effectually to avert the deſtructive conſequences of the late *baſe inglorious* conduct of our General Aſſembly; who have in oppoſition to the loud and general voice of their conſtituents,—the dictates of ſound policy,—the Ties of gratitude, and the glorious ſtruggle we have engaged in for our invaluable Birth Rights, dared to vote ſupplies to the troops, without the leaſt ſhadow of a pretext for their pernicious grant. The moſt eligible place will be in the Fields, near Mr. De La Montagne, and the time—between 10 and 11 o'clock in the Morning, where we doubt not every friend to his country will attend.

LEGION."

Which paper having been taken into conſideration by the General Aſſembly of the ſaid province, the houſe did, on the 19th day of December inſtant, come to the following Reſolutions thereupon.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the ſaid paper is an infamous libel, and contains a ſcandalous reflection on the conduct, honour, and dignity of this houſe.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the author, or authors of the ſaid paper, is, and are guilty of a high miſdemeanour.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, requeſting he will be pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation, offering a reward of Fifty Pounds, to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover the author or authors of the above-recited paper, ſo that they may be brought to condign puniſhment.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby in his Majeſty's name, offering a reward of Fifty Pounds, to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover the author or authors of the above mentioned paper, ſo that he or they be thereof convicted: And over and above the ſaid reward, I do hereby promiſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon to any accomplice or accomplices, who ſhall diſcover the author or authors of the ſeditious paper aforeſaid.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at arms, at Fort-George, in the city of New-York, the 20th Day of December, 1769. in the 10th Year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and ſo forth.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

By his Honour's Command,
Gw. Banyar, D. Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

By the honorable Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain ſeditious and libellous paper, was lately printed, publiſhed, and diſperſed within the city of New-York, dated New-York, December 16th, 1769; directed in theſe words,—"To the betrayed inhabitants of the city and colony of New-York," and containing many inſolent, daring, and infamous reflections on the honor, dignity, and authority of the three branches of the legiſlature of the ſaid province; which having been taken into conſideration by the General Aſſembly, the houſe did, on the 19th day of December inſtant, come to the following Reſolutions thereupon.

Reſolved,

That the ſaid paper is a falſe, ſeditious & infamous libel.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the ſaid paper highly reflects on the honour and dignity of the houſe; is calculated to inflame the minds of the good people of this colony, againſt their Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly; and contains ſcandalous reflections on the three branches of the legiſlature.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the propoſal therein contained, to come down in a body to the houſe, is an audacious attempt to deſtroy the freedom and independence of this houſe, and conſequently the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this colony; introductive of anarchy and confuſion, and ſubverſive of the fundamental principles of our happy conſtitution.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the author or authors, aiders & abettors of the ſaid paper is, or are guilty of a high miſdemeanour; and a daring inſult on the honor, juſtice and authority of this houſe.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requeſting he will be pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover the author or authors, aiders and abettors of the above-recited paper, ſo that they may be bro't to condign puniſhment.

I have therefore tho't fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby in his Majeſty's name, offering a reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover the author or authors, aiders and abettots, of the above-mentioned ſeditious paper, ſo printed, publiſhed, and diſperſed as aforeſaid; ſo that he or they be thereof convicted: And over and above the ſaid reward, I do hereby promiſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon to any accomplice or accomplices, who ſhall diſcover the author or authors, aiders or abettors, of the ſeditious paper aforeſaid.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at arms, at Fort-George, in the city of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1769 in the tenth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, & Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

By his Honors Command,
Gw. Banyar, D. Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

|| Vide Page (Vol. 2) 697

¶ Vide the paper page 10.

q To Find Merchants agreements. vid. Index Vol. 2.

TO The Freeholders, Freemen, and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, that met in the Fields, on Monday last.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeable to your Requisition, the Committee appointed by you (except Mr. Thurman, who declined serving) have made the following Report to your Representatives, to wit.

To John Cruger, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, and Jacob Walton, Esquires, Representatives for the City and County of New-York, in General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Day a very considerable Number of the Inhabitants met in the Fields, to consider of the Inexpediency, and dangerous Consequences that would result to this Colony and the common Cause of Liberty, by granting Money to support his Majesty's Troops. After waiting on the Ground from Eleven to Twelve o'Clock, they appointed a Gentleman to propound the necessary Questions, in order to gain the Sentiments of the People:—Which being done, he stated and explained the Vote passed by the honourable House of Assembly for granting the Money to support the Troops. After a small Pause, the Question was put: Whether they approved of the Vote of the House of Assembly, for granting the Money to support the Troops? Which was carried in the Negative, there being but very few for the Affirmative; not more in our Opinion than five or six. And then the Question was put: Whether they were for giving any Money to the Troops, on any Consideration whatsoever? Which was carried in the Negative, there being not more for the Affirmative than there were on the former Question. Immediately thereupon the Question was put: Whether they would appoint a Committee to communicate the whole of this Transaction to their Members? Which was carried in the Affirmative; and accordingly the following Gentlemen were appointed.

Jacobus Van Zandt, John Lamb, Isaac Sears, Samuel Broome, James Vaun Vaurk, Erasmus Williams, Casper Wister, Thomas Franklin, junr. John Thurman, and Alexander M'Dougal.

The Representatives received the Committee with Decency; and in general, returned for answer,—That they were of Opinion the Majority of the Inhabitants were disposed to give Money to support the Troops, and that it was now too late to pay any Regard to the above Report of the Committee.

Mr. John Lamb being the Person who proposed the Questions in the preceeding Report, Mr. De Noyellis charged him therefore with being an Abettor to the Papers signed, A SON of LIBERTY, and LEGION, and moved the honourable House to order Mr. Lamb to appear before it, to answer for that Conduct;—and as what he did in the Fields is the undoubted Right and Privilege of every Englishman, the Committee conceiving themselves equally concerned in propounding the Questions with him, and therefore wrote to Mr. De Noyellis the following Letter.

SIR, New-York. Dec. 20, 1769.

WE the Members of the Committee, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, appointed by the Inhabitants that met in the Fields on the 18th Instant, consider ourselves as Parties in the Question put by Mr. Lamb there, and therefore, Sir, you may consider us in the same Predicament with him; and as you are so solicitous to bring him to the Bar of the honourable House of Assembly, to answer for that Conduct, we take this Method to inform you of our Sentiments on that Subject, and are ready to answer for our Conduct in a constitutional Manner. We are, Sir. Your humble Servants,

Isaac Sears, Casper Wistar, Alexander M'Dougal, Jacobus Van Zandt, Samuel Broome, jun. Erasmus Williams, James Van Vaurk.

We certify this to be a true Copy of the Original, John Berrian, junr. John Alex. M'Dougal.

To JOHN DE NOYELIIS, *Esquire.*

"On Monday last at 12 o'Clock, a considerable Number of the Inhabitants met in the Fields, (not less than Fourteen Hundred, in the Opinion of a Military Gentleman who saw them, and is well acquainted with the Appearance of that Number, and the Ground they would occupy) where they appointed a Gentleman to propound Questions relative to the Vote of the honourable house of Assembly, for granting Money for the Support of the Troops. After their Determinations thereon, they appointed a Committee to communicate the whole Transaction to their Representatives: In Consequence thereof, all the Committe (except Mr. John Thurman, who declined serving) met, and agreed to make their Report the next Day to their Members:—Accordingly on the 19th, at 11 o'Clock, eight of the Committee went to the City-Hall and delivered it."

This Day Published, and Sold by DANIEL KNEELAND, opposite the Court-House, and EZEKIEL RUSSELL, next the Writing-Shool, in Queen-Street. (Price 7 Coppers.)

The ADDRESS of Mr.

JUSTICE LIVINGSTON, to the House of Assembly of NEW-YORK, in Support of his Right to a SEAT.

[*The above was lately received from* New-York, *and is thought to be worthy the Attention of every Friend to the* British *Constitution.*]

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship BETSEY, THOMAS ROBSON, Master, burthen about 150 Tons, having Two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store near Faneuil-Hall Market, or the Master on Board said Ship now laying at JOHN HANCOCK, Esq'rs Wharff.

Boston, January 1, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Moses Boats, now at Mr.

John Pulling's Wharff. For further Particulars inquire of John or Robert Pulling.

ANECDOTES *for the Amusement of the* CABAL.

No. 28. HEraclitus may *snivel*, *Democritus* may *giggle*, and *Diogenes* may *growl* and *snarl*: But yet he who can at discretion, and, that without danger to his neck, levy contributions *civil*, *military* and *ecclesiastic*, on the *poor, pitiful purse*, of his *neighbour*, his *brother*, and his *friend*, is, accoding to *modern modes* of thinking and *idiomatic* expression, "*d—l—h clever*"!

No. 29. Some of the old *Philosophers* held, that *every thing* had two *handles*; and that those of a man's head are a *pair of ears, long* or *short*!

No. 30. The *two handles* of *government* are *understanding*, and *affection*: All besides is *meer fraud or force*, not *government*; and calculated but to *curb* and *subdue* wild beasts, rather than *persuade* and *restrain man*!

No. 31. One of the old-fashioned *gentry* above-mentioned happening one day to strole into a *book-store*, an *auction-room* or some other grand repository of *lumber* at *Athens*, or some where thereabouts, thus exclaimed! *Ye gods! What a vast multitude of things are here, which I can never really want!*

No. 32. To the *writer* of the *Parody* in the *Boston Chronicle* of the 18th ult.

"*The sterling sense of one true English line,*
"*Drawn to French wire would thro' whole pages shine.*

No. 33. HONESTY is *indubitably*, the best POLICY!

"He sees with equal *eye* as GOD of ALL!
"A *hero* here and there a *sparrow fall!*
"*A Wit's a feather*; and a *Chief's* a *ROD*!
"An *honest man*'s the *noblest* work of GOD!

No. 34. *Robert* [*Walpole*] late Earl of *Orford* ruined *Britain* and *damn'd* his own *fame* by obstinately adhering both in theory and in practice, to this *single simple aphorism* of *modern politicks*, that "*every man has his price*"! And all the calamities of *N. America* are chiefly owing to a most faithful COPIAST ‖ of his Lordship in M. B. ◊ who has too openly avowed the above *principle* as the *master-key* of his *political system* for more than thirty years.

No. 35. *St. Sc-rl-t* ¶ has been strangely suffered to *Tramp* thro' all laws human and divine, till it is at last evident to the whole world, that so great is his "*lust* of *power*" that at the temples, shrines & altars of *ambition* and *avarice* he could *calmly* sacrifice, our *species*, himself, his family, and a few *other miserables*, if they may be reckoned of the number, *excepted*!

No. 36. *Occasional conformity* to any *mode* of *worship*, and the *partaking* of the *holy sacrament* of the *Lord's-Supper*, according to the *rites* of the *protestant church* of *England*, *meerly* to *qualify for* or *in order to hold places* or *pensions*, is *now easily* perceived to be a most *abominable prevarication*, and a species of *hypocricy* quite *unknown* at old *Jerusalem*, while the blessed *JESUS* dwelt in the flesh! *

No. 37. To the truth of the preceeding proposition, would they be tolerably consistent, that *immense Dr. S-a-n-d-m-n*, and his *prodigiously novel apostles* ———, ———, and that *cordial*, but *inordinately* covetous, *half apostle, yet* without the *pale*, Mr. ——— ——— ✗ may subscribe, rather than to the *doctrine of unlimited passive obedience* and *non-resistance*.

No. 38. The present unhappy difference between G.B. § and the Colonies *should* by all *means* be *adjusted*, before the accounts of *L—d H—* ‖ *ll* can by any possibility be *liquidated*; for the moment a hearty reconciliation shall take place, the *swords* of both countries will be inevitably and necessarily drawn against the *common enemy* of both, or both cannot be *preserved*!

No. 39. In some of the late London papers the *demise* of the famous *Hoyle*; the *monarch* of *gamblers*, *aged* 92, is most solemnly anounced!——It seems he understood 45 games: But if he knew any thing of, he never *discanted dissertated*, or *tractated* on the *delectable game of blockheads*. This *game* may be fully explained in some future edition of these *anecdotes*, at least in a measure by a marginal note under No. 17. *Qui capit, ille facit!*

BOSTON, January 1, 1770.

By the Weekly Accounts of Burials and Baptisms, it appears that from January 2, 1769, to January 1st, 1770, there have been buried in this Town, viz.

In 1769.	Burials, Whites	Blacks.	Baptisms,
January,	39	11	36
February,	27	7	27
March,	33	[illegible]	41
April,	32	[illegible]	25
May,	38	[illegible]	40
June,	32	[illegible]	36
July,	51	2	44
August,	66	5	31
September,	99	9	35
October,	86	5	20
November,	35	3	27
December,	41	5	33
	579	66	395

Baptiz'd at the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead*'s, 45

Buried in all, 645 Baptised, 440

List of Burials, &c. for the Year 1768, stood thus: Buried, 369 Whites, 48 Blacks. In all 417, Baptized in the several Churches, 414.

Capt. Gilbert arrived at Rhode-Island informs, that he sailed from the Mole on the 7th Nov. in Company with Capt. English in a Brig belonging to Boston; on the 10th Capt. English died, his Mate being then very ill, who had been speechless several Days before; on the 19th Capt. English's Brig had her Foremast carried away by the Deck in a violent Gale, after which Capt. Gilbert bore down towards her, and saw but one Man on Board, the Weather being so bad he could not speak with him, nor lend any Assistance.

By Virtue of a Commission lately received from the Right Honorable, and Most Worshipful, the Earl of DALHOUSIE, Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Scotland, on Wednesday was solemnized at a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in this Town, held at Mason's Hall, the Instalment of the Most Worshipful JOSEPH WARREN, Esq; Provincial Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in North-America; on the Occasion there was an elegant Oration: After the Instalment there was a Grand Entertainment.

We hear from New-York, that after a warm Debate in the Assembly on the Question for supplying the Troops, it was carried in the Affirmative Twelve to Eleven; and that it was thought a Motion would be made to re-consider the Vote, as some of the Majority had acknowleged they had mistaken the Sentiments of their Constituents.

Last Monday Night died here, and on Thursday following his Remains were decently inter'd, Mr. Alexander Young, in the 54th Year of his Age, Keeper of the County Goal. He was well respected in the Town; and conducted in his Station with great Kindness and Humanity to those under Confinement.

We hear the Chronicle, once a small Fisherman, chartered by Messirs Froth, Robertson and Company, lately commissioned by one Mein, they say knock'd over board in a hard Gale of Wind, missing Stays, now commanded by his Mate, a Flemming, lately put into a small Cove call'd Bardinet, as twas said to Wood and Water, but his Owners and Business being soon discover'd, he quickly came to Sail again, and a Saturday Night last bound in, came athwart an English Frigate, who suspecting by his Actions to be a Rogue, gave the Chronicle chase, and run her a Ground ——— 'Tis said by some, she has suffer'd no other Damage but that of her dead-lights being stove in, and a few of her top Timbers, and that she will soon be repair'd, as the Owners have a full Chest and an inimitable Sett of Tools——But by others, that her Bottom wants a thorough Repair, and will certainly be hove down this Week. an Meins Newspaper

Capt. Malcomb is arrived at Philadelphia in 32 Days from Cork, and brings London News to the 28th of October, which is 4 or 5 Days later than what has been already received.

We hear that a Packet with the November Mail arrived at New-York last Monday Evening.

Mr. HARTLEY's Concert which was to have been on Friday last, was, by reason of bad Weather, adjourn'd to Friday next.

Tickets to be had of the Printers hereof.

[*Several Speculations, and a Number of interesting Articles of Intelligence, which were design'd for the Entertainment of our Readers this Day, we are oblig'd to defer for want of Room.*

All Persons who have any Demands

on the Estate of Mr. *William Tilley*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonas Clark*, Administrator, in order for Settlement, and those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay their Ballances without delay.

RAN-away from Ebenezer Whitmarsh, of Abington, in the County of Plymouth, Deputy-Sheriff, on the 29th Day of December 1769, a Prisoner named Nathan Noyes, of about 21 Years of Age, dark colour'd Hair, a light colour'd Coat double-breasted with brass Buttons, a striped Jacket, and leather Breeches. Whoever will take up said Nathan, and bring him to said Whitmarsh, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges, from EBENEZER WHITMARSH, D. Sheriff

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Camblets, Tammies, Irish Holland, Checks, Bed Ticken, Callicoes, Stampt Cotton Linnen, Kenting, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Breeches Patterns, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

N. B. Thirty Pieces of Irish Hollands belonging to a young Gentleman about to leave the Country soon. ALSO, a Sett of beautiful Mehogany Chairs, &c.

A New 8-Day Clock, with a genteel Mahogany Case to be sold cheap for the Cash. Inquire of Edes & Gill

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN. *from*,

Sloop Rainbow, Church, Philadelphia; Schooner Rebecca Morton, New-London; Brig Industry, Hillman, Virginia; Sloop Betsey, Earl, St. Eustatia and Dominica.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Six Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 40 *m. after* 2	*Friday*, 50 *m. after* 5
Tuesday, 29 *m. after* 3	*Saturday*, 48 *m. aft.* 6
Wednesday, 20 *m. aft.* 4	*Lord's-day*, 41 *m. aft.* 7
Thursday, 59 *m. aft.* 4	*First D. a Day*. 8 *aft.*

◊ Massachusetts Bay ‖ Supposed to allude to Governor Hutchinson ¶ Ditto Called St Scarlet alluding to his Robes as a Judge * alluding to Govr. Hutchinsons receiving the Sacrament at the Church of England ✗ Supposed to mean Jos. Gardner Esqr § Great Britain ‖ Lord Holland Δ pa. 10. — 2.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the proprietors of a township of land granted to Josiah Richardson and others, whose ancestors were in the expedition to Canada in the year 1690, which township is now laid out on Androscogin-river, in the county of Cumberland, That the said proprietors at a legal meeting by adjournment on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1769, granted a tax of forty shillings on each single right, (public rights excepted) to defrey the charges of looking up & laying out said township, &c. which tax hath been made, and published as the law directs; And whereas the proprietors of the rights hereafter named are delinquent, and have not paid said tax, nor any part thereof, viz.

Original Grantees.	*On whose Right granted.*
James Taylor	James Taylor
James Moore	George Walkup
Joshua Kibbe	Lodwick Dowse
Nathaniel Morse	Nathaniel Morse
Richard Ward	Obadiah Ward
Samuel Stone	Samuel Stone
Richard Birt	Thomas Birt
JosephMerreon	Robert Merreon
Joseph Trumble	Joseph Trumble
John Coggen	John Coggen
Caleb Bridges	Joshua Bridges
Abner Newton	John Fay
Nathaniel Dike	Nathaniel Dike
Daniel Walker	Daniel Walker
James Patterson	Andrew Patterson
Palmer Goulden	Edward Clap
Benjamin Parker	Isaac Parker
Ebenezer Cor	Samuel Page
John Oftand	John Oftand
Ebenezer Flagg	Richard Flagg
James Taylor	Nicholas Fox
Francis Mockquit	Timothy Simms
Daniel Brower	Daniel Brewer
John Wesson	Samuel Wesson
Daniel Macclassien	Robert Macclassien
Peter Grout	John Coller
Ebenezer Rice	Ebenezer Rice
John Coggen	Henry Coggen
John Fay	John Fay
Samuel Liscomb his	Father's Right
Samuel Green	Jos. Green
John Woodward	Jos. Moore
Isaac Baldwin	Abraham Bryant
James Fowl.	James Fowl.

Wherefore we the subscribers (a committee appointed by said proprietors for that purpose) have determined to meet at Mr. Elisha Wheeler's, innholder in Sudbury, on the third Tuesday of March next, at eight o'clock in the morning, then and there to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the before-mentioned rights, for the payment of the abovesaid tax due on them, with other charges arising by said sale; to which day and place said proprietors meeting stands adjourn'd. Said vendue to be continued as occasion may require.

Sudbury, 11th Nov. 1769. — Josiah Richardson, Cornelius Wood, Josiah Stone, } Committee.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

That the proprietors of Ashfield in the county of Hampshire, &c. did, at their meeting on the 8th of March 1765, grant a tax of 40s. on each right, and on the 11th of December 1765, granted a tax of 20s. on each right, and on the 14th of June 1769, voted to raise the sum of £.547 4s. 7d. all which are to be improved for the support of the Minister, building a meeting-house, and in making and repairing highways; which by a late law is ordered to be laid on 250 acres, and is to each right to pay £.11 18s. 7d. and has been assessed accordingly; all which has been posted as the law directs, yet many of the proprietors have neglected to pay their proportionable part thereof:—Wherefore, the assessors have agreed to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Mitchell, innholder in Ashfield, on the first Wednesday in April next, at Ten of the clock on said day; then and there to sell at public vendue so much of the delinquent proprietors lands as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges arising, as have neglected to make payment till this time, and so to continue said vendue by adjournment or adjournments, from day to day, till the whole or so much thereof is sold as shall be necessary to pay or discharge the said tax, which the delinquent proprietors are desired to prevent by making speedy payment to Mr. Obadiah Dickenson, of Hatfield, proprietor's treasurer, or to Mr. Samuel Allen, collector for said proprietors, in Ashfield aforesaid, together with their proportionable part of the legal charges that have arisen by their delay.

Ashfield, November 28, 1769. — *Samuel Belding, Benjamin Phillips, Philip Phillips,* } Assessors for said Proprietors.

TO BE LETT in a good Part of the Town for Business, a convenient Dwelling-House, and Stores adjoining the same. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. The House to be Lett separate from the Stores, if required. Boston, December 18, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few small

Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,

At *William Scott's* Store,

North Side of Faneuil-Hall, on reasonable Terms for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail;

TWELVE Hundred Pieces of Irish Linnens, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide, from 11s. to £.3 O. T. per Yard. 7-8 and ell wide Sheeting, from 13 to 24s. per Yard. Diaper and Damask Table-Cloths, from 33s. to £.18 per Piece.

Low and high priced Draper's.

Dowlass of all Prices.

Also, a Variety of English Goods by Retail.

WHEREAS pursuant to an order of the Great and General Court or Assembly for his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England begun and held at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, upon Wednesday the 23th day of May, A. D. 1768, a tax or assessment of one penny per acre on all the lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, was on the 26th day of July last, by the Assessors of the district of Conway aforesaid, set and made; the said assessment being the first assessment made by virtue of the said order; which tax was made payable to Samuel Wells, Robert Oliver, and William Gallaway, of the said Conway, and Collector for said tax; and altho' the said assessment has been published, by its having been for sixty days posted up in a public place in the said Conway, and in the Shire Town in the said county of Hampshire; yet the following several sums of the sums respectively assessed in the said assessment on the several original lots in the said Conway, herein after specified by their numbers, remain unpaid. The Proprietors of the said lots having wholly neglected to pay the same: That is to say,

£.	s.	d.	q.	No. of Lots.	£.	s.	d.	q.	No. of Lots.
0	10	0	0	6	0	12	6	0	63
0	8	9	1/2	8	0	2	5	1/2	68
0	8	9	1/2	9	0	1	8	0	69
0	8	4	0	10	0	3	8	0	71
0	5	1	0	13	0	8	4	0	78
0	6	3	0	16	0	8	4	0	CentreLot
0	5	0	0	19	0	10	0	0	79
0	4	7	0	20	0	6	5	0	82
0	3	9	0	22	0	18	1	0	87 & 88
0	3	4	0	23	0	12	6	0	91
0	2	1	0	25	0	7	6	0	94
0	4	3	1/2	26	0	12	6	0	102
0	7	10	0	on 28	0	12	6	0	on 103
0	12	6	0	32	0	9	1	0	106
0	12	6	0	34	0	2	1	0	107
0	15	1	1/2	35	0	3	4	0	110
0	12	6	0	37	0	18	4	1/2	113
0	12	6	0	40	0	18	6	0	114
0	12	6	0	43	0	7	0	1/2	119
0	12	6	0	46	0	12	6	0	124
0	12	6	0	49	0	12	6	0	126
0	6	3	0	53	0	12	6	0	128
0	12	6	0	54	0	12	6	0	139
0	12	6	0	55	3	0	0	0	co 1', 11 l
0	6	3	0	61					(undivided.

The respective Proprietors of the several original lots above specified, who have been delinquent by neglecting to pay the several sums above-mentioned, are hereby notified, That the assessors for the said district intend on the last Tuesday of April next, at One of the Clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Thomas Frinck in Conway aforesaid, at public vendue, to sell to the highest bidder so much of the several lots of land above-mentioned, as shall be necessary to pay and satisfy the said sums above-specified, and other intervening charges, in case the delinquent Proprietors of the said lots shall not by the time above-mentioned for the said sale, pay such tax and charges—The said vendue to continue from the time abovementioned for the commencement thereof, without any adjournment, but from day to day, until the said sales shall be compleated.

Samuel Wells, Robert Oliver, Wm. Gallaway, } Assessors for Conway District, December the 6th, 1769.

HALIFAX, 17th September, 1769.

Stolen from Captain Abraham

Copeland, from on board his Scooner then lying at Pairpoint's Wharf. viz.——A Snuff-colour'd Lapell'd Coat, a striped Silk Waistcoat, one Shoe and Buckle, and a Pocket-Book with sundry Papers, amongst which was an Order drawn by Mr. Thomas Bridge on Mr. William Meaney, in Favour of Robert Stephenson at Liverpool, dated 12th Aug. 1769 for £76. 16. 10. Currency. Any Person that can make Discovery of said Cloaths and Papers, so that they may be had again, shall receive Six Dollars Reward, by applying to said Stephenson, or the Printers hereof.

N. B. As the Pocket Book and Papers are of no Use to any but the Owners, any Person that will deliver them shall receive Four Dollars, and no Questions asked.

To be Sold for 50 per Cent by Wholesale, or 60 per Cent by Retail for the Cash, the following Articles, by

JOH[illegible]GORE, Jun.

Opposite [illegible]Y-TREE, *BOSTON*.

2 Pieces ¼ black spri[illegible]in		2 Pieces rich blk plain	Sattin
6 Pieces ¼ ell do	do	1 Piece Crimson	ditto
6 Pieces black figur'd	Mode	1 Piece blue Pelong	Sattin,
2 Pieces crimson	ditto	1 Piece pink do.	do.
1 Piece blue	ditto	1 Piece white do.	do.
1 Piece white	ditto	1 Piece Womens blk	Velvet.
Chip Bonnets,		3 Pieces fine Drab	Kersey.
White blond & trolly	Lace		

N. B. A Variety of other Articles to be sold very low for Cash.

ALL which were Imported before the Agreement of the Merchants for Non-Importation took Place.

At the same Place may be had, a fine Assortment of

North-American Manufactures,

for Mens Winter Wear.

To be Sold by public Vendue, on Wednesday the Third Day of January next, at the House of Mrs. Abigail Tarbox, Innholder in Gloceſter;

The Hull or Body of a Fishing-

Schooner, a prime Sailor with a half Deck, about seven Years old, Burthen about 58 Tons, together with her Masts, Booms and Bowsprit, Cables, Anchors, Boat, Sails and Rigging, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, as she now lays in the Harbour of Gloceſter aforesaid, and may be seen any Time before, or at the Sale.——For further Particulars, inquire of Isaac Smith, Esq; in Boston, or of Jacob Parsons and James Porter in said Gloceſter. Gloceſter, Dec. 14, 1769.

All Persons who are indebted to

the Estate of the late Mr. *Samuel Hughes*, deceased, are desired immediately to pay their respective Ballances to Mr. *Peter Hughes*, who is impowered to receive the same. Those that remain Delinquent, must expect to be sued to next April Court, as the Executors are determined to make a speedy Settlement of the said Estate.——The following Goods belonging to it, will be sold at Mr. *Peter Hughes*'s Store near the Market, at the very lowest Rates, viz.

Shalloons, Tammies, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Russia Duck, Ticklenburgs, Buntins, Seive Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hatts, Bohea Tea, Poland and common Starch, Roll Brimstone, Apothecaries Phials, Braziery Ware, Pipes of different sorts, Crates of Earthen Ware, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Sein and Whipping Twine, Time Glasses of all sorts, Newcastle Coals, Whiting, Hemp, Yarns, Junk, new and second hand Cables, Anchors, Ships Iron Hearths: Also, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, and Choice Taunton Ale in Bottles. *Boston, Dec. 23, 1769.*

Deserted the 18th Instant, from

the Ship Betsey, the following Seamen, viz. John Greenwood, William Usher, and William Atkinson. If they will return to their Duty in 24 Hours they will be kindly receiv'd, otherwise deemed as Deserters.

Boston, Dec. 25, 1769. THOMAS ROBSON.

Notice is hereby given to the

Public, That the Negro Man named *Cuffe*, whom Mr. *Edward Bardin* has advertiz'd as a Run-away Servant belonging to him, was sold by *Isaac Winslow*, Esq; to me the Subscriber, and that Mr. *Bardin* was my Surety to Mr. *Winslow* for the Payment of the Purchase Money, and the Bill of Sale was made to us both only to indemnify him for becoming bound for me; and when I fail'd Mr. *Bardin* insisted that I should sell the said Negro in Order to pay the Money due to Mr. *Winslow* and save him harmless: Accordingly sold & deliver'd said Negro to Doctor *James Lloyd*, for the same Sum which I gave for him, and Dr. *Lloyd* has taken up the Note which Mr. *Bardin* and I gave Mr. *Winslow* for the Purchase Money, and has deliver'd said Note to me, and I have given Notice thereof to Mr. *Bardin*. All Persons are therefore hereby caution'd against taking up said Negro as they may depend on being prosecuted therefor by Dr. *Lloyd*, who purchas'd him fairly, and is determined to defend his Right to him by Law against all Persons whatever. SAMUEL ANTHONY.

Plymouth, 23d December 1769.

RAN-away from her Master's Service, on Saturday Night the 9th Instant, one Jane Kirk, born in Old England, and came over very lately, she is pretty strong made, red Face, black Hair, speaks very broad: Had on when she went off, a red Stuff Gown, a loose Gown over it, a stript Woolinsy Petticoat, or yellow Quilt. Whoever gives Information of her, so as she may be had again, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable Charges, by applying to William Trenholm, or Captain Weston, both of Plymouth. Whoever harbours or employs her, will be prosecuted according to Law.

N. B. If the said Kirk will return to her Service again, she will be kindly received. As witness my Hand.

WILLIAM TRENHOLM.

All Persons that have any Demands

against the Estate of the Widow Mary Cranch, late of Boston, decess'd, are desired to bring their Accounts to John Towzell of Salem, Administrator, in Order to have them settled; and they that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay without Delay, as they would avoid being sued next March Court.

Salem, 21st December, 1769.

SALEM, December 12, 1769.

DRIVEN from Baker's Island on the 9th Instant, a Moses Boat, about 14 Feet Long, with a Barrel of Indigo, and a Number of Clothes. Any Person or Persons that may take up the said Boat and her Contents, and return them safe to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY DOLLARS Reward. JOSIAH ORNE.

To be Sold for £.20 Lawful Money, for Five Years.

The Time of a hearty young

Man, who is a good Sailor.—He also understands Gardening and Husbandry very well, is a good Cook, and handy to any Sort of Business, and will bind himself to any whom he may suit for said Term. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Wanted two Boys about 14 Years

of Age, at the Founder's Business.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

CHOICE West-India Rum by the Hogshead.

Cotton Wool by the Bag.

A few Quintals choice Dumb Fish.——

Enquire at Samuel Abbot's Store on Green's Wharff.

C A S H

TO be given for good PEARL and POT-ASH, for damaged Pot-Ash, and for Black Salts, by

GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in King-Street.

Boston, December 16, 1769.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

MONDAY, *January* 1. 1770. [NUMB. 1788.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

[redacted].

PATHOLOGY, from pathos an affection or diſeaſe and logos a diſcourſe, is that part of phyſic which treats of diſeaſes, their nature, cauſes and ſymptoms.

Hitherto, ſays our great maſter, we have been explaining the phyſiological part of medicine, by which we acquire a knowledge of the ſtructure and action of the ſeveral parts of the body, not with a meer philoſophical or curious view, but as it lays a foundation to our underſtanding and curing the diſorders which may happen to the ſtructure and action of theſe ſeveral parts. And, in order juſtly to define a diſeaſe in general, it ſhould be firſt known what health is; a morbid ſtate of the body being correlative to a found one.*—Now, if health may be ſaid to conſiſt in a free and regular circulation, a juſt mixture and proportion of the blood and juices, the due tone and motion of the ſolids, and a perfect exerciſe of the vital and animal functions; then a diſeaſe may be defined, a conſiderable alteration in the motion, mixture, or quantity of the fluids, a too great tenſion or relaxation, and conſequently an accelerated or languid motion of the ſolids, affecting the whole body, or only ſome parts thereof, joined with a remarkable diſorder of the ſecretions, excretions, vital and animal functions, and tending either to recovery, death or the diſordering ſome parts of the body, when the diſeaſe terminates in another. The general nature of a diſeaſe being known, we come next to conſider *the different kinds of diſeaſes*, which are, 1. Diſeaſes of the *ſimple*, and of the *organical ſolid* parts. 2. Diſeaſes of the humors, with reſpect to their *nature*, *quantity*, and qualities acquired by accident. 3. Diſeaſes compounded of theſe two, ſuch as are peculiar to male or female, or common to both. To theſe claſſes all diſeaſes may be briefly reduced. A *diſeaſe* then of the moſt *ſimple* ſolid part, called ſimilar, is ſeated properly, 1 in the *minuteſt* fibre, which ſince it is a meer *earthy*, ſlender, *ſimple* and *nervous* body, or derived from the nerves, and is compoſed of the minuteſt earthy particles connected together with a certain force, by an intermediate oily glue, may be chiefly liable to the *diſorders* of too great ſtrength or coheſion, too great weakneſs, rigidity or laxity, and a ſolution of continuity: But the four firſt of theſe diſorders have always a certain proportion, with reſpect to the natural healthy habit, or *ſymmetry* of the body itſelf, of which the fibre is a part; and hence ariſes the difference in their degrees; ſo that what is healthy in one, is often the cauſe of diſeaſe in another.——This may be equally applied to all the membranes and veſſels made up of theſe fibres.——In organical diſeaſes, we reſpect the part as an *inſtrument* for the performance of ſome action, the diſeaſes of which may be reduced to the four following claſſes: 1. Thoſe which injure the *figure* of the part, either in its external or internal ſurface, with the accidents of each, as to roughneſs, ſmoothneſs, *ſtraitneſs*, crookedneſs, *laxity*, denſity, hollowneſs or ſolidity, which diſorders are comprehended under the title of bad conformation. 2 Diſeaſes of exceſs or defect in *number*. 3. Thoſe of magnitude increaſed or diminiſhed. 4. and laſtly, In reſpect of ſituation, *connection*, or motion, exceſſive or deficient. But the ſurface or figure of the part now injured, will conſiſt either in a change of the connexion of its component parts or in the diſorders of the humors which there offend. For example, if the figure of the part is required to be ſmooth, as the internal ſurface of the eyelid, its rougneſs will hinder it moving freely over the globe of the eye, whence theſe extremely ſenſible parts will be *diſeaſed*. Moſt of theſe diſorders, however, are owing to diſeaſes of the humors, obſtructions or contuſions. A great, a frequent and difficultly curable diſeaſe, is that of a veſſel too much enlarged by too great a diſtending force of the humors occaſioning diſorders offending in the matter which is ſent thro', ſeperated by or diſcharged from the ſame veſſel. Apply this to a bowel and the human ſtomach is a lively example, which being by any means overſtretched with great difficulty recovers its tone.† The contrary of this is too great a contraction or diminution of the cavity of the veſſels, whence *atrophy*, rigidity and death. Exceſs in number ſeldom offends ſo as to be called a diſeaſe, tho' defect may. But the magnitude of an organical part is frequently morbid and offends either by exceſs or defect. Under the firſt are comprehended *tumors*, *fleſhy excreſcencies*, *nodes*, tophs and exoſtoſes; and to the latter may be generally referred a *contraction* of a cavity about the narrow ends with a dilatation in the middle, which may be cauſed either by an ill diſpoſition of the humors or extravaſation of them, and a too great thinneſs or conſumption of them. This laſt happens when the magnitude required to the action of a part is *diminiſhed*, as in an emptineſs of the veſſels, an *atrophy* (conſumption of the whole body from want of nouriſhment) *a conſumption of the lungs*, too great a contraction of the veſſels from too ſtrait a habit of the ſolids, the loſs of a part, &c.—Laſtly, there may be a diſorder of an organical part with reſpect to its miſconformation with regard to other parts; which may be either in its *ſituation*, and connection, in which conſiſts the mobility or immobility of a part. To this head of diſeaſes belong the injured *figure* of parts to be connected to each other, too great a *ſhortneſs* of the connecting ligaments, too great an *elongation*, laxity, rigidity or even a rupture of them; the abſence or depravity of ſome matter or *body* neceſſary to be interpoſed between thoſe that are connected, or too great a redundancy of that matter; a *diſtortion*, *luxation*, or *ſubluxation*, whoſe circumſtances ought to be known, in order to diſtinguith them and point them out to the underſtanding. Add to theſe the various kinds of *herniæ* or ruptures diſtinguiſhed from their ſituation into *umbilical*, inguinal, *crural*, ſcrotal, or of the *bladder*, in men or women who are moſt ſubject to a crural rupture; which are again diſtinguiſhed, by their contents, into thoſe of the omentum, inteſtines, fat, air or water: And laſtly, a prolapſus of the bladder, *uterus* or rectum, a *diſtortion* of the muſcles or their tendons from their proper ſeats, a diſlocation or rupture of the membranous ligaments from their proper ſeats, &c. are the principal diſorders belonging to this claſs, and extremely neceſſary for a phyſician to know. But there is another diſorder common to the ſolid parts, both ſimple and organic, which when it happens in the moſt ſimple parts or fibres is termed ſolution of continuity; but in a compound organical part is variouſly denominated, according to the nature of the part itſelf, the difference of the cauſe and manner of its application. To this head therefore belong *wounds*, chaps or clefts, punctures, *contuſions*, *ulcers*, *corroſions*, luxations, ruptures, *fractures*, fiſſures, *exfoliations*, caries, ſpina ventoſa, &c.——[To be continued.] ||

* *It is not barely ſufficient to take up with the* name *of a* diſeaſe, *but its immediate* cauſe *muſt be known. One may eaſily know a patient is blind without underſtanding the cauſe from whence it immediately proceeds whether the defect be in the humors, in the nerves, or in the external parts: For, ſuppoſe a thouſand phyſical* cauſes *conjunctly neceſſary for* perfect viſion, *and one of theſe to be alone in fault, and of that alone you are ignorant; your knowledge of the other* 999 *may in that caſe advantage you nothing. From hence it is that we have ſo many patients unhappily treated: and from this it is that many ſurgeons have injudiciuſly ordered* ſpirit of ſal ammoniac *for a* gutta ſerena.

† *The heart itſelf is more frequently overdilated than is commonly imagined. An old ſoldier, who had undergone many hardſhips and died dropſic at Albany, on opening his body, had the heart ſo diſtended that it might contain a full quart, and flabby to the laſt degree. It gave paſſage to the fingers into the ventricles, only turning it up.*

|| Vide page 13.

Choice Weſt-India RUM
To be Sold by
JACOB ROYALL.

Caſh given for FLAX-SEED, by
NATHANIEL ROGERS.
All Perſons to whom he is indebted are deſired to call at his Compting-Houſe, the Lower End of King-ſtreet, and receive their reſpective Balances. *Boſton, Dec.* 25, 1769.

Whereas the Eſtate of *Iſaac Thomas* is now ſettled by the Hon. *John Chandler*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Worceſter*, all Perſons who have any Demands may apply to *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*, who is ready to pay their ſeveral Dividends. *Boſton, Dec.* 5. 1769.

On WEDNESDAY next, 3d *January*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE
At the Store of the late Mr. *John Spooner*,
next Door Eaſtward of the *Heart & Crown*.
All his Warehouſe Goods,
Conſiſting of a large Quantity of
Knives & Forks, Cuttoes, Shoe Knives, Butchers Knives, all kinds of Penknives, all kinds of Shears & Sciſſars, Borax, Fountain Pens, Pins, Needles, Razors, Temple & Bow Spectacles, Hand Saws, all ſorts Carpenters Irons & Chizels, Braſs Ladles, Skimmers, Braſs Candleſticks, Steel Spring Tobacco Boxes, Handles & Eſcutcheons, Flat Irons, Frying-Pans, Rub Stones, Pewter Tankards, Quart & Pint Pots, Porringers and Tea Pots, all kind of Locks, HL and other Hinges, Compaſſes, Squares & Rules, Bell-metal & Braſs Skillets, Braſs Kettles, made and unmade, Shoe & Carpenters Hammers, Fire Arms, Piſtols, Stone Sleeve Buttons ſet in Silver, large and ſmall Fiſh Hooks, Gimblets, Tobacco Tongs, Pinchers, Awls and Awl Blades, Braſs head and other Andirons, Steel & Braſs Thimbles, Knitting Needles, Horn and Ivory Combs, Matthewman's Buttons, Beams, Scales & Weights, a four Wheel Carriage.
The Sale to continue from Day to Day till the whole is Sold. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

Spermaceti Candles,
Warranted equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt that are made, to be Sold by JOSEPH PALMER at his Store on Minot's T.—— Alſo, ſtrain'd Spermaceti Oil for Burning in Lamps by the Barrel, Sugars by the Barrel or ſmall Quantity, Green Coffee, Chocolate warranted good, Pitch, Roſin, Engliſh Duck,—*Beſt Iſle Shoal DUMB FISH*, &c. &c. 6w.

Whereas the Proprietors of the *Wiſcaſſet Company*, at their Meeting on the 12th Inſtant, Voted, That a Tax of *Five Pounds*, Lawful Money, be aſſeſſed on every Right, or ſixty-fourth Part of the Lands of ſaid Propriety, to pay off the Demands of the Company, and to carry on the Law Suits neceſſary to maintain the Rights of ſaid Proprietors:—Public Notice is hereby given to ſaid Proprietors, That they directly pay to Capt. *Samuel Doggett*, the Company's Collector of Taxes, *Five Pounds* for each Right which they hold in the Lands of ſaid Propriety, to anſwer the Purpoſes aforeſaid.
Boſton, Dec. 18. 1769. By Order of the Committee of ſaid Company,
STEPHEN MINOT, Prop's Clerk.

Publick Notice is hereby given,
That the Proprietors of *Aſhfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, &c. did, at their Meeting on the 8th of *March*, 1765, grant a Tax of 40*ſ.* on each Right, and on the 11th of *December* 1765, granted a Tax of 20*ſ.* on each Right, and on the 14th of *June* 1769, voted to raiſe the Sum of £.547 4*ſ.* 7*d.* all which are to be improved for the Support of the Miniſter, building a Meeting-Houſe, and in making and repairing Highways; which by a late Law is ordered to be laid on 250 Acres, and is to each Right to pay £.11 18*ſ.* 7*d.* and has been aſſeſſed accordingly; all which has been poſted as the Law directs, yet many of the Proprietors have neglected to pay their proportionable Part thereof:——Wherefore, the Aſſeſſors have agreed to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph Mitchell*, Innholder in *Aſhfield*, on the Firſt Wedneſday in *April* next, at Ten of the Clock on ſaid Day; then & there to ſell at Public Vendue ſo much of the delinquent Proprietors Lands as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid Taxes and Charges ariſing, as have neglected to make payment till this Time, and ſo to continue ſaid Vendue by Adjournment or Adjournments, from Day to Day, till the whole or ſo much thereof is ſold as ſhall be neceſſary to pay or diſcharge the ſaid Tax, which the delinquent Proprietors are deſired to prevent by making ſpeedy Payment to Mr. *Obadiah Dickinſon*, of *Hatfield*, Proprietors Treaſurer, or to Mr. *Samuel Allen*, Collector for ſaid Proprietors, in *Aſhfield* aforeſaid, together with their proportionable part of the legal Charges that have ariſen by their Delay.
*Aſhfield, Novem*ber 28. 1769 — *Samuel Belding*, *Benjamin Phillips*, *Philip Phillips*, } Aſſeſſors for ſaid Proprietors.

A LIST of the Names of those who *audaciously* continue to counteract the *united Sentiments* of the Body of Merchants throughout NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement. ◊

John Bernard,
(In Kingstreet, almost opposite Vernon's Head.

James McMasters,
(On Treat's Wharf.

Patrick McMasters,
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.

John Mein,
(Opposite the White-Horse, and in Kingstreet.

Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting-House.

And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlborough.

HAVE, and do still continue to import Goods from London, contrary to the Agreement ◊ of the Merchants.—They have been requested to Store their Goods upon the same Terms as the rest of the Importers have done, but absolutely refuse, by conducting in this Manner.——It must evidently appear that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America; it is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, sordidly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it, so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

At a Meeting of the Merchants, Dec. 28. 1769.

THE Committee of Inspection reported, That they had lately examin'd into the state of the Goods that have been stored, and that upon applying to *John Taylor*, ‖ who, on some representations he had made, was indulged to lodge his Goods in his own store in an appartment appropriated for that purpose, which was lock'd up and the key given to the Committee; they found the door locked, and upon opening the door and viewing the Goods, found there was a considerable quantity wanting, and upon questioning him upon the same, he behaved in a very ludicrous manner, and said, you see Gentlemen how it is and I always designed to do so; meaning, as the Committee understood, that he always designed to dispose of his Goods, and that if the Committee had taken them in their possession he would not have paid the freight, and would have made them out a bill for the same. The Committee could not conceive how he came at his Goods, but by means of a false key.

The Committee further reported, That *Theophilus Lillie* ‖ was also indulged to lodge his Goods in his own store, that when they applied to him he behaved in a very insolent and boisterous manner, and absolutely refused to let them examine the Goods, but by the interposition of some friends he permitted one of them to shew the Goods, when they found there was a considerable quantity wanting; upon the whole, his treatment of them was such as they think it in vain to treat with him any further about them.

These Reports being read and considered, it appeared to the Merchants & Traders that the above named *John Taylor* and *Theophilus Lillie* have in a clandestine and treacherous manner, and in direct violation of their solemn ◊ engagements, taken and sold great part of the said Goods; likewise have treated the said Committee of Inspection in an insolent and base manner, whereby they have forfeited the good will of their fellow citizens and all honest men, and rendered themselves unworthy of the confidence of the Merchants in any degree whatever.

Therefore Voted, That neither we for ourselves, or any for or under us, will directly or indirectly, for the future purchase any Goods of, or have the least intercourse with the said *John Taylor* and *Theophilus Lillie*, or with any who may give them their custom; and time only will discover how far people in general will be influenced by this their perfidious and contemptuous behaviour to treat them with the like neglect.

WHEREAS two or three persons who acceeded to the agreement ◊ of the merchants, and did actually store their goods to remain until a general importation should take place, have lately declared that they are determined to sell their goods so stored the first day of January 1770—And whereas such a measure, if carried into execution, would be base and perfidious, and manifest a settled intention of the perpetrators to do what lays in their power to render abortive the agreement ◊ of the merchants, to prevent the salutary effects expected therefrom, and to entail ruin upon this province and continent:—Therefore, in order to prevent these fatal consequences as much as in us lies.

VOTED, That in case any persons who have stored their goods should presume, notwithstanding their engagement ◊ to the contrary, to dispose of them before a general importation takes place, they will, by so doing, be guilty of a great breach of faith, and will not only be unworthy of the future confidence and favor of the publick, but must expect to incur their just resentment, by being thoroughly despised and neglected.

VOTED, That we will not buy of, or have the least intercourse with any persons who shall prove themselves, by such behaviour, to be lost to all sense of public spirit, or even common humanity, and to be so infamously selfish, that rather than not enrich themselves, they will endeavour to effect it by taking the advantage of the distress of their country and the generous self-denial of their fellow-citizens for the common good.

VOTED, That the names of such persons shall be published constantly in the news papers, and also in hand bills dispersed through the province, that the publick may know them.

VOTED, That the committee of inspection be directed to inspect all such goods as are or may be stored until a general importation takes place, at least once a week; and upon discovering that any person has sold or removed his goods so circumstanced, they are directed to call a meeting of the merchants and all others concerned in, connected with, or that for their subsistance depend upon trade, by a notification setting forth the names of the person so offending, and it is left to the discretion of the committee to fix upon such a place for the meeting as they may judge to be *capacious* enough to accommodate such a number as, it is probable, may be convened upon such an *interesting occasion.*

At a Meeting of the Merchants, Dec. 29. 1769.

THE Committee appointed to draw up a State of Facts, relative to Messi'rs *B. Greene* and *Son*, reported as follows, viz.

THAT upon application of the Committee of Inspection to Mess. *B. Greene & Son*, to deliver up and store their goods which arrived in Capt. Davis from London, they were answered by the said gentlemen, that they were ready and willing to do as others had done; that the committee informed them, that what others had done was to store their goods until a general importation should take place; and *the gentlemen thereupon consented that their goods should also be stored, and said they meant they should remain so until a general importation was renewed,* but made some objections to their being mixed with other's goods in the public store, fearing inconvenience in case of accidents; upon which the committee consented to their being put into a store near Messi'rs *Greene's*, took an account of the goods, and the key. That Mr. *Greene*, jun. apply'd afterwards to them for leave to take out and sell a cask of nails to a customer who he said was in great want of them; but they would by no means consent to any thing being taken out. And some time afrer Messi'rs *Greene* and *Son* desired of the committee to have the key, in order to remove some bottled beer, belonging to Capt. Davis (which had been stored with their goods, and which was in danger of freezing) to a more safe place. This request the committee thinking reasonable, and relying on their honor, comply'd with; and about this time Capt. Bruce arrived with more goods for Mess. *B. Greene & Son*, and accordingly the committee left the key in said gentlemens hands, in order that these last goods might be put into the same store with the former parcel, and soon after waited on Mess. *Greenes*, to take an account of the last goods and receive the key again; but the gentlemen being very busy with carpenters in repairing their own store, which had been broke open, beg'd them to defer the business for that time. The committee went in a few days again, for the same purpose, to Mess. *Greene's* store; when Mr. *Greene*, sen. told them he could not attend them then, as his son was not present, who had the key, (or in words to that effect.) Upon which they, in his presence, proceeded to take an account of the packages from the manifest. Not long after, the standing committee being inform'd that these gentlemen had sold and privately convey'd in fish hogsheads to Col. John Chandler of Worcester, and others, a great part of their late imported goods, the committee of inspection immediately went to Mess. *B. Greene* and *Son*, to enquire of them concerning this report; they acknowledged the truth of it, and said they were in hopes no injury was done by it, as it was conducted in so private a manner, and asserted that they did not think they had consented that their goods should remain unsold and stored until a general importation should take place.

It also appears that Mess. *B. Greene & Son* have expressed their uneasiness that they had acted such a part, and have wrote to Col. Chandler to return the goods, and that Mr. *Greene*, jun. has been to Worcester and made personal application for the same purpose; but Col. Chandler declined returning the goods, giving for reason that they were mostly disposed of, *tho' at that time he had not been possessed of them three weeks.* And at a Meeting of the Merchants on the 28th instant, it was proposed by some of their friends that Mess. *Greene & Son*, in order to make satisfaction for the sale of their goods, should deliver to the Committee of Inspection the goods they have now by them, save such as are permitted to be imported, and also should send for the goods they had sold, and in case any or all of them were disposed of by the persons they sold them to, that they should forthwith deposit the amount of the same in cash in the hands of the Committee until a general importation should take place; which proposal was made to them and their answer desired that evening: The Gentleman who did the message returned and said, that it was a matter of so great importance that they could not give any answer that night; he being asked whether they had fixed upon any time for returning an answer, he replied they had not, and have hitherto declined complying wi[redacted]ve not as yet given any reasonable satisfaction to the trade for this breach of their contract.

This report being read, it was thereupon

VOTED, That it appears to the merchants and traders, that the abovenamed *Benjamin Greene* and *Son* have in a clandestine and treacherous manner, and in direct violation of their solemn ◊ agreement, taken and sold great part of their goods, whereby they have forfeited the good will of their fellow-citizens and all honest men, and rendered themselves unworthy of the confidence of the merchants hereafter in any degree whatever.——

VOTED, That neither we ourselves, nor any for or under us, will purchase any goods of the said *Benja. Greene & Son*; and Time only will discover how far people in general will be influenced by this their perfidious conduct to treat them with the like neglect.

LONDON, *Octob.* 17.

WE are assured, that orders have been dispatch'd to the commanding officer of the troops at Boston, to make a strict enquiry into the affair of the grenadier ‖ who was lately rescued from the constables there; and that directions have been given for the strictest justice to be executed upon all who have lately dared to violate the rights of the civil magistrates in that town.

Oct. 18. This morning Sir William Draper kiss'd the King's hand at St. James's, on being appointed governor of South Carolina.

Oct. 25. It is now talked that the parliament will meet on the 1st of December; and that after the land tax and other money bills, &c. are passed, a new parliament will be speedily elected.

The Russian fleet in the Humber consists of 14 sail of the line and 30 transports, with 6000 troops.

Oct. 24. Its said that William Henry Littleton, Esq; his Majesty's ambassador at Portugal, will be recalled, and appointed governor of New-York.

Oct. 26. His grace the Duke of Bedford is now judged to be in a fair way of recovery.

There are now four American governments vacant; the ministry therefore have it in their power by appointing men of probity, prudence, dignity, and spirit, to those honorable offices, to give a favorable turn to the affairs of the colonies, no less dangerous by mismanagement abroad, than by the undecisiveness of the councils at home.

Oct. 28. Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough was at court for the first time since his arrival from Ireland, and had a conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday morning were entered at the custom-house, 45 hogsheads of tobacco, as a present for John Wilkes, Esq;

It is asserted that Lord Holland, a short time before he went abroad, delivered into the Treasury accounts and money to the amount of 25,000.000 l.

It is said the reason of a certain Nobleman's journey, at this time, to foreign parts, is, that from some late circumstances it appears, as if it was the plan of the present set to give him up to appease the people's rage.

Advices from Poland say, that the Turks are retired towards the Danube, with great precipitation, and that it was computed they had lost 28,000 men in the course of last month, and about 40,000 have deserted in their retreat to their own country.

His Majesty being informed of the dreadful fire at St. John's, Antigua, has order'd 1000 l. to be shipped in specie for the immediate relief of the poor sufferers, to be distributed by the governor.

This day John Wilkes, Esq; entered the 45th year of his age, the same was observed in most parts of this metropolis, and its environs, with joy.

The Supporters of the Bill ◊ of Rights have ordered the sum of 300 l. to be paid into the hands of John Wilkes, Esq;

It is said a certain great person in the law resigned this day.

It is the opinion that Mr. Yorke will be made Chancellor.

The Russian Fleet is to winter at Minorca.

New-York, December 25.

His honor the Lieut. Governor has issued a proclamation, by desire of the House of Assembly, offering a reward of Fifty Pounds to any person or persons, who shall discover the author or authors of a certain Paper, lately printed, published and dispersed in this city, directed "To the Public," in the words following:

‖ See Page 697 Vol. 2 ◊ see the agreement in Index Vol. 2. ◊ vid page 774. Vol. 2.
◊ vid rise of that Society page 478. Vol. 2

" The ſpirit of the times renders it neceſſary for " the inhabitants of this Colony to convene, in order " effectually to avert the deſtructive conſequences of " the late *baſe inglorious* conduct of our General " Aſſembly; who have, in oppoſition to the loud " and general voice of their conſtituents,—the dic- " tates of ſound policy,—the ties of gratitude, and " the glorious ſtruggle we have engaged in for our " invaluable birth-rights, dared to vote ſupplies to " the troops, without the leaſt ſhadow of a pretext " for their pernicious grant. The moſt eligible " place will be in the fields, near Mr. De La Mon- " tagne's, and the time, between 10 and 11 o'clock " where we doubt not every Friend to his Country " will attend. LEGION."

The General Aſſembly have reſolved, "That the ſaid Paper is an infamous Libel, and contains a ſcandalous reflection on the conduct, honour and dignity of the Houſe."

His Honor has alſo iſſued another Proclamation, by deſire of the Houſe of Aſſembly, offering a reward of 100 l. for the diſcovery of the authors, aiders or abettors of a ſeditious and libellous paper, printed, publiſhed and diſperſed in this city, directed in theſe words, "To the betrayed Inhabitants " of the City and Colony of New-York," containing many inſolent, daring, and infamous reflections on the honor, dignity, and authority of the three branches of the legiſlature of that province.

This Paper was likewiſe reſolved by the General Aſſembly to be a " a falſe, ſeditious, and infamous " Libel; and that the propoſal therein contained, " to come down in a body to the Houſe, is an auda- " cious attempt to deſtroy the freedom and inde- " pendence of the Houſe, & conſequently the rights " and privileges of the inhabitants of the Colony."

On Monday laſt at twelve o'clock, a conſiderable number of the inhabitants met in the fields (not leſs than 1400) where they appointed a Gentleman to propound queſtions relative to a vote of the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, for granting money for the ſupport of the troops. After their determinations thereon, they appointed a committee to communicate the whole tranſaction to their repreſentatives; in conſequence thereof the committee on the 19th delivered the following report to the city members, viz.

'*To* John Cruger, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, *and* Jacob Walton, *Eſqrs.*

'THIS Day a very conſiderable number of the inhabitants met in the fields, to conſider the inexpediency, and dangerous conſequences that would reſult to this colony and the common cauſe of liberty by granting money to ſupport his Majeſty's troops. After waiting on the ground from eleven to twelve o'clock, they appointed a Gentleman to propound the neceſſary queſtions, in order to gain the ſentiments of the people:—Which being done, he ſtated and explained the Vote paſſed by the honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, for granting the money to ſupport the troops. After a ſmall pauſe, the queſtion was put: Whether they approved of the Vote of the Houſe of Aſſembly, for granting the money to ſupport the troops? Which was carried in the negative, there being but very few for the affirmative; not more in our opinion than five or ſix. And then the queſtion was put: Whether they were for giving money to the troops, on any conſideration whatſoever? Which was carried in the negative, there being not more for the affirmative than there were on the former queſtion. Immediately thereupon the queſtion was put: Whether they would appoint a Committee to communicate the whole of this tranſaction to their Members? Which was carried in the affirmative.'

The Repreſentatives received the Committee with *decency*; and in general returned for anſwer—That they were of opinion the majority of the inhabitants were diſpoſed to give money to ſupport the troops, and that it was now too late to pay any regard to the above report of the Committee.

Mr. John Lamb being the perſon who propoſed the Queſtions in the preceeding report, Mr. De Noyellis charged him therefore with being an abettor to the papers ſigned A SON OF LIBERTY and LEGION, and moved the hon. Houſe to order Mr. Lamb to appear before it, to anſwer for that conduct;——and as what he did in the fields is the undoubted right of every Engliſhman, the Committee conſidering themſelves equally concerned in propounding the Queſtions with him; and therefore wrote Mr. De Noyellis the follow Letter:

SIR, New York, Dec 20. 1769.

WE the Members of the Committee, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, appointed by the Inhabitants that met in the Fields on the 18th Inſtant conſider ourſelves as parties in the Queſtions put by Mr. Lamb there, and therefore, Sir, you may conſider us in the ſame predicament with him; and as you are ſo ſollicitous to bring him to the Bar of the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, to anſwer for that conduct, we take this method to inform you of our Sentiments on that Subject, and are ready to anſwer for our Conduct in a conſtitutional Manner.

Iſaac Sears, Caſper Wiſtar, Alexander M'Dougal, Jacobus Van Zandt, Samuel Broome, jun'r. Eraſmus Williams, James Van Vaurk.

NEW-PORT, December 25.

Capt. Gilbert, who arrived here yeſterday in the brig Hope, ſailed from the Mole on the 7th ult, in company with Capt. Engliſh, in a brig belonging to Boſton; on the 10th Capt. Engliſh died, his mate then very ill, who had been ſpeechleſs ſeveral days before; on the 19th Capt. Engliſh's brig had her foremaſt carried away by the deck in a violent gale, after which Capt. Gilbert bore down towards her, and ſaw but one man on board, the weather being ſo bad he could not ſpeak to him nor lend him any aſſiſtance.

BOSTON, January 1. 1770.

Laſt Week was married at Plymouth, Mr. *Edward Clarke*, of this Town, Merchant to Miſs *Elizabeth Watſon*, Daughter of the late *John Watſon*, Eſq; of that Place.

Monday Night laſt died here Mr. *Alexander Young*, in the 54th Year of his Age, Keeper of the County-Goal.—He was well reſpected in the Town; and conducted in his Station with great Kindneſs and Humanity to thoſe under confinement.

On the 24th inſtant, being Lord's Day Morning, departed this Life, Mrs. *Mary Loring*, the aged and virtuous Conſort of the venerable Mr. *Iſrael Loring*, Paſtor of the Weſt Church in Sudbury, in her 88th Year, ſince laſt June, and was about two Months younger than her ſurviving Huſband, having lived together above 63 Years.——There were a few Things to be obſerved concerning her; for 45 Years paſt ſhe eat but one Meal in 24 Hours, and that was ordinarily only a little Bread and Cheeſe at Night, a little before ſhe went to Bed, yet her Health was ſuch that ſhe was at the Head of her Family Affairs and Buſineſs till about ten Days before her Death. Reſpecting her Offspring, a Child of her Great-Grand-Daughter was baptiſed by its Great-Great-Grandfather the Sabbath that ſhe lay dead, and it was called after her Name.

We learn that the French Prieſt mentioned ſome Time ago, to be at Halifax, with 100 *l.* per ann. was in the room of one that died ſome Years ago; and the Indians of the St. John's Tribe being deſirous of one of that Profeſſion, applied to Government, and they have granted them a Popiſh Prieſt, with the Salary of 100 l. a Year.

Letters from Halifax mention that Mr. *Mein* the Printer was arrived in one of the King's Schooners; that tho' he raiſed a conſiderable Dirt in Boſton, nothing certain has tranſpired about it. He ſays he ſhall return to Boſton again in a few Days; but the Captain who brought him ſays he came there to get a Paſſage for England. He certainly looks as if he had loſt *Deal*.

Notwithſtanding we have ſuch an uncommon Number of Thieves now confined in our Goal, many little pilfering Fellows nightly patrole the Street, and too frequently make Repriſals on their honeſt Neighbors; and ſome of them have the audacity even to enter Gentlemen's Houſes in the Day time, and carry off Cloaks and other Things which they find at Hand; ſeveral being taken away from different Places in Town laſt Week.

On Friday Night a Warehouſe on the Long-Wharf was broke open; but the Villains were diſappointed in their expected Booty.

We hear one ſingle Perſon has had ſpun within Six Months in this Town, by Children (chiefly) that have been learned to Spin during that Space, Thirty-ſix Thouſand ſix Hundred and eighty Skeins of fine Worſted Yarn, which will make about Seven Thouſand three Hundred and twenty Yards of fine Womens Apparel, which it is hoped will ſoon be all weaved, dyed and dreſſed in the Province Factory Houſe in Boſton.

We hear that the November Packet arrived at New York laſt Monday, after the Poſt came away.

☞ *An Account of the Diſeaſe called the* Canine Madneſs *(which has lately made its Appearance in this Country) with the ſeveral Methods which have been moſt ſucceſsful in removing it, came to Hand too late for this Day's Paper, but ſhall have a Place in our next.*——☜

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, from *January* 1769 to *January* 1770.

1769.	*Burials*, Whites	Blacks	*Baptiſms*,
January,	39	11	36
February,	27	7	27
March,	33	2	41
April,	32	8	25
May,	58	5	40
June,	32	4	36
July,	51	2	44
Auguſt,	66	5	31
September,	99	9	35
October,	86	5	20
November,	35	3	27
December,	41	5	33
	579	66	395

Baptiſed at the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead's*, 45

Buried in all, 645. Baptiſed, 440

Liſt of *Burials*, &c. for the Year 1768, ſtood thus: *Buried* 369 Whites, 48 Blacks. In all 417. *Baptiſed* in the ſeveral Churches, 414.

AUCTION-HALL.

[In Court-Square, near the Town Houſe, oppoſite the Royal Exchange, &c.]

JOHN GERRISH,

(And COMPANY,)

Beg Leave to inform *Country* Gentlemen, Traders, Shopkeepers, &c. That they have to ſell, exceeding cheap,—*A great Variety of Articles*,

——Among which are,——

All ſorts of Checks; all ſorts of Linnens, ſome very fine; all ſorts of Handkerchiefs; ſuperfine Forreſt Cloths, German Serges, Devonſhire Kerſeys, Beaver Coatings, Broad-Cloths, a variety of worſted Pluſhes, figured Camblets, Callamancoes, Shalloons, Breeches Patterns, thread and worſted Stockings, Diapers, &c.—common Sheeting, ſheeting Holland, Bed-tickens of all ſorts; Garterings per Groce, &c. Ozenbrigs, Ticklenburgs, Duffils, Plains, beſt Poſt Paper, Foolſcap, and other Paper; all ſorts of Account Books,——Kippen's beſt Snuff; fine Muſtard, Pepper, beſt London Starch by the Caſk; beſt Florence OIL by the Cheſt, Dozen or Flaſk; about 20 or 30 Sets of Houſe Bruſhes, &c. &c.——

*** PUBLIC VENDUES are held at ſaid Auction Hall on WEDNESDAYS, &c. Goods are taken in for Public Sale on very reaſonable Terms, by

JOHN GERRISH. [*Pub. Vend. Maſter.*]

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A Sloop or Schooner of about 75 Tons, under three Years old and well found.—— Enquire of the Printers.

For LONDON,

The SHIP *Betſey*, *Thomas Robſon*, Maſter, Burthen about 150 Tons.

Having Two Thirds of her Cargo engaged, Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed: For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store near Faneuil Hall Market, or to the Maſter on board ſaid Ship now laying at *John Hancock*, Eſqr's. Wharf.

The CONCERT advertiſed in our laſt,

For the Benefit of Mr. HARTLEY,

Is to be on FRIDAY the 5th Inſtant.

Tickets to be had of Mr. *Jackſon* at the Brazen Head, of Miſs *Cummings*, Meſſi. *Edes & Gill*, and *Green* and *Ruſſell*, and at the Printers hereof. Price *Half a Dollar*.——To begin at Six o'Clock.

Taken by Execution,—above two Years ſince,—and to be ſold by Public Vendue, *at the Premiſes, on* Thurſday *the* 18th *Inſtant, at* XII *o'Clock*,

The Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, and Land thereto belonging, ſituate in Ann-Street, oppoſite the Golden Key, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Bell*, which has been long a licenced Houſe for ſelling Spiritous Liquors, &c. and will rent for £. 40 L.M. per ann. being an excellent Situation for Trade or Buſineſs of any Sort, as it is in the Heart of the Town, near the Market-Houſe, and very handy for Coaſters, &c.

In the Night between the 30th & 31ſt of *December*, a Store on *Treat's* Wharf was broke open and ſundry Goods Stollen, viz. Blankets, Iriſh Linnens, Handkerchiefs, Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloth, &c. Whoever will diſcover the Perpetrators, and give Information, ſhall have *Two Guineas* Reward,

Paid by JAMES McMASTER.

Caſh to be given for good Pearl and Pot-Aſh, for damaged Pot-Aſh, and for black Salts, by GEORGE ERVING, at his Store in Kingſtreet. *Boſton, Dec.* 16. 1769.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of *Williamſtown*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, legally warned & held on the 9th Day of October A.D. 1769. ſaid Proprietors raiſed a Tax of 20s. on a Right, to finiſh the Meeting Houſe & pay ſome old Arrearages, and the Proprietors being legally called upon, the following Rights with their Sums remain unpaid.

No. Lots.	£.	s.	d.	*No. Lots.*	£.	s.	d.	*No. Lots.*	£.	s.	d.
4	1	0	0	29	1	0	0	42	1	0	0
6	1	0	0	30	0	10	0	47	1	0	0
13	1	0	0	31	1	0	0	48	1	0	0
14	1	0	0	32	1	0	0	50	1	0	0
16	1	0	0	33	0	10	0	52	1	0	0
17	1	0	0	37	1	0	0	53	1	0	0
24	1	0	0	39	1	0	0	57	1	0	0
26	1	0	0	41	1	0	0	61	0	9	8
27	1	0	0								

This is to notify the ſeveral Proprietors that have neglected to pay their Rates aforeſaid, that their Lands will be expoſed to Sale at a Public Vendue to the higheſt Bidder, or ſo much as will pay ſaid Rate and all intervening Charges. Said Vendue to be held at the Meeting-Houſe, on the ſecond Monday of February next, at 8 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and ſo to be continued by adjournment, if need be, till the whole be ſold. *Benja. Simonds, Nehe. Smedly, Jona. Meacham,* } Committee.

Williams, December the 15th, *A. D.* 1769.

V vid the paper page 10. ¶ vid page 7. ☜ vid page 735 Vol. 2. ☞ ſee page 787. Vol. 2 — pa 309 ◊ ſee page 13.

An ADDRESS *to the Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of* FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS.

THE principal intention of forming Societies is undoubtedly the uniting men in the ſtricter bands of love; for men, conſidered as ſocial creatures, muſt derive their happineſs from each other; every man being deſigned by providence to promote the good of others, as he tenders his own advantage, and by that intercourſe to ſecure their good offices, by being, as occaſion may offer, ſerviceable unto them.

Chriſtianity, in general, never circumſcribes our benevolence within the narrow confines of nature, fortune, profit, or perſonal obligation. What I would advance is this: That we reſtrain not our love to our next neighbour only, this being merely a point of conveniency,—nor to our acquaintance ſolely, this being the effect of inclination, purely to gratify ourſelves.—We are not to careſs our friends only, becauſe gratitude and common juſtice require even that at our hands;—nor yet thoſe eſpecially from whom we expect to receive benefit, for this intereſt and policy will prompt us to;—nor our relations only, for this the ties of blood and mere nature dictate;—nor is our love and charity limited to them particularly who are of the ſame church or opinion with us: For by the very ſame reaſon that we are induced to believe ourſelves in the right, they may imagine themſelves ſo too; and what we may judge to be a perfection among ourſelves, they may condemn as a blemiſh. Be it ſo then: That in ſome points, or rather modes of worſhip, we may differ or diſſent from each other, yet ſtill the Lodge reconciles even theſe. There we all meet amicably, and converſe ſociably together;—there we harmonize in principles, though we differ in punctilios;—there we join in converſation, and intermingle intereſts;—there we diſcover no eſtrangement of behavior, nor alienation of affection;—we ſerve one another moſt readily in all the kind offices of a cordial friendſhip. Thus are we united, tho' diſtinguiſhed; united in the ſame grand chriſtian fundamentals, tho' diſtinguiſhed by ſome circumſtantials; united in one important band of brotherly love, tho' diſtinguiſhed by ſome peculiarities of ſentiment. Freedom of opinion thus indulged, but it's points never diſcuſſed, is the happy influence under which the unity of this truly ancient & honorable Society has been preſerved from time immemorial. And whoever is an upright Maſon, can neither be an Atheiſt, Deiſt or Libertine. For he is under the ſtricteſt obligation to be a good man, a true chriſtian, and to act with honor and honeſty, however diſtinguiſhed by different opinions in the circumſtantials of religion. Upon which account Maſonry is become the centre of union, and the means of conciliating friendſhip among men that might have otherwiſe remained at perpetual diſtance; cauſing them to love as brethren, as heirs of the ſame hope, partakers of the ſame promiſes, children of the ſame God, and candidates for the ſame heaven.

We read that when Tertullus pleaded againſt St. Paul, that the chief accuſation whereon he founded his plea, was his being ringleader of the ſect of the Nazarenes—and this ſect (ſaid the Jews) we know that every where it is ſpoken againſt. And wherefore was this ſect ſo ſpoken againſt? Was it from any evil they knew of its profeſſors? Or from mere ignorance or blind prejudice? We find nothing of the former, but undoubted proof of the latter. And this I take to be pretty much our caſe, in reſpect to Maſonry—as flowing from the ſame corrupted principles. I have had the honor of being a member of this ancient & honorable Society many years, have ſuſtained many of its offices, and can and do aver, in this ſacred place, and before the grand Architect of the world, that I never could obſerve aught therein but what was juſtifiable and commendable, according to the ſtricteſt rules of Society; this being founded on the rules of the goſpel, the doing the will of God, and the ſubduing our paſſions, and highly conducing to every ſacred and ſocial virtue. But not to inſiſt upon my own experiences, the very antiquity of our conſtitution furniſhes a ſufficient argument to confute all gain-ſayers. For no combination of wicked men, for a wicked purpoſe, ever laſted long. The want of virtue, on which mutual truſt and confidence is founded, ſoon divides and breaks them to pieces. Nor would men of unqueſtionable wiſdom, known integrity, ſtrict honor, undoubted veracity, and good ſenſe (tho' they might be trapaned into a fooliſh or ridiculous Society, which could pretend to nothing valuable) ever continue in it (as all the world may ſee they have done and now do) or contribute towards ſupporting and propagating it to poſterity.

As to any objections that have been raiſed againſt this Society, they are as ridiculous as they are groundleſs:—For what can diſcover more egregious folly in any man, than to attempt to villifie what he knows nothing of; at that rate, he may with equal juſtice abuſe or calumniate any thing elſe that he is unacquainted with.—But there are ſome peculiar cuſtoms among us. Surely theſe can be liable to no cenſure. Hath not every Society ſome peculiarities, which are not to be revealed to men of different communities? But ſome among us behave not ſo well as might be expected: We fear this is too true, and are heartily ſorry for it; let us therefore every one try to mend one. But even this objection is of no weight with a man of ingenuity and candor. For if the unworthineſs of a profeſſor caſt a reflection upon the profeſſion, it may be inferred, by a parity of reaſon, that the miſconduct of a chriſtian is an argument againſt chriſtianity. But this is a concluſion which I preſume no man will allow; and yet it is no more than what he muſt ſubſcribe to, who is ſo unreaſonable as to inſiſt on the other.

Upon the whole, then, it appears, that the rules of this Society have a direct tendency to render converſation agreeable, as well as innocent; and ſo to influence our practice, as to be uſeful to others, and profitable to ourſelves; for to continue in amity, and maintain a fair correſpondence, to be diſpoſed reciprocally to all offices of humanity, and to act upon mutual terms of benevolence, which are the characteriſtics of chriſtianity, are likewiſe the cement of this Society. And how good it is to aſſiſt, comfort, and relieve the oppreſſed, I need not now obſerve. Nor is it leſs obvious, how pleaſant it is to contribute to the innocent delight, & promote the lawful advantage of one another; and always to converſe with ſecurity, without any leaſt ſuſpicion of fraudulent, injurious, or malicious practices.

Now, in order to promote and cheriſh this harmony within doors & without, let us firſt lay hold on the ſureſt means to ſtop the mouth of detraction, by endeavoring to lead a pure and unblemiſhed life. Let us conſider, my brethren, that not the reputation of one only, but that of the whole Society, is affected by a brother's miſbehavior. Inveſted as we are with that diſtinguiſhed Badge, which at this day is the glory of the greateſt potentates upon earth, we ſhould ſcorn to act beneath the dignity of our profeſſion. Let us then act worthy of our vocation, and do honor to our profeſſion.

Let us rejoice in every opportunity of ſerving and obliging each other; for then, and only then, are we anſwering the great end of our inſtitution; brotherly love, relief and truth, oblige us not only to be compaſſionate and benevolent, but to adminiſter that relief and comfort which the condition of any member requires, and we can beſtow, without manifeſt inconvenience to ourſelves. No artful diſſimulation of affection can ever be allowed among thoſe who are upon a level, nor can perſons, who live within compaſs, act otherwiſe than upon the ſquare, conſiſtently with the golden rule, of doing as they would be done by. For among us, every one is, or ſhould be, another ſelf; ſo that he that hates another, muſt neceſſarily abhor himſelf alſo; he that prejudices another, injures his own nature; and he that doth not relieve a diſtreſſed brother, ſtarves a member of his own body; but then this relief is not to be beſtowed upon the idle, indolent, and extravagant; but upon the unfortunate, induſtrious, ſucceſſleſs brother.

Let us next remember the regulations of this Society are calculated not only for the prevention of enmity, wrath and diſſention; but for the promotion of love, peace and friendſhip; then here ſurely converſation muſt be attended with mutual confidence, freedom and complacency. He who neither contrives miſchief againſt others, nor ſuſpects any againſt himſelf, has his mind always ſerene, & his affections compoſed. All the human faculties rejoice in order, harmony and proportion; by this our Society ſubſiſts, & upon this depends its wiſdom, ſtrength and beauty. Let therefore no narrow diſtinctions diſcompoſe this goodly frame, or diſturb its ſymmetry. But when good and worthy men offer themſelves, let them ever have the firſt place in your eſteem. But as for the abettors of atheiſm, irreligion, libertiniſm, infidelity, let us in the words of the prophet "ſhake our hands from them," juſt as a perſon would do, who happens to have burning coals or ſome venemous creature faſtening upon his fleſh. In ſuch a caſe none would ſtand a moment to conſider; but inſtantly fling off the pernicious incumbrance; inſtantly endeavor to diſengage himſelf from the clinging miſchief; ſo ſhould every upright Maſon from ſuch perilous falſe brethren.

There is one eſſential property which belongs to our craft, which had like to have ſlipped me, and which, however condemned, is highly worthy of applauſe; and that is ſecrecy. All that ſhould be diſcloſed of a lodge is this, that in our meetings we are all good-natured, loving, and chearful one with another. But what are theſe ſecrets? Why, if a brother in neceſſity ſeeks relief, it is an inviolable ſecret, becauſe true charity vaunteth not itſelf. If an overtaken brother be admoniſhed, it is in ſecret; becauſe charity is kind. If poſſibly little differences, feuds, animoſities ſhould invade our peaceful walls, they are ſtill kept ſecret, for charity ſuffereth long, is not eaſily provoked, thinketh no evil.——Theſe and many more (would time permit) which I could name, are the embelliſhments that emblazon the Maſon's Eſcutcheon. And as a further ornament, let us add that aromatic ſprig of Caſſia, "letting our light ſo ſhine before men, that they may ſee our good works;" and that whereas they ſpeak againſt us as evil doers, they may by our good works, which they behold, glorify God.

The Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of Boſton, Eſq; attend that Service at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in Boſton, every Wedneſday Evening, from Six to nine o'Clock, P. M. The Time for receiving ſaid Claims expires the 24th of next Month; whoever Neglect to bring in their Claims by that Time will be excluded. *December* 25. 1769.

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. *James Scott*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and thoſe to whom the Eſtate is indebted are deſired to bring in their Demands to *Edward Jackſon* and *Andrew Cazneau*, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid *James*, in order that the ſame may be diſcharged. *Edward Jackſon*, } Execu-
Dec 25. 1769 *And. Cazneau*, } tors.

The Eſtate of *Samuel Allen*, late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed, being rendered inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine ſaid Claims give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in Boſton, on the firſt Thurſday in the ſix following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boſton, Dec* 25. 1769.

WHEREAS purſuant to an order of the Great and General Court or Aſſembly for his Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſets-Bay in New-England, begun and held at Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of May, A. D. 1768, a tax or aſſeſſment of one penny per acre on all the lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampſhire, was on the 26th day of July laſt, by the aſſeſſors of the diſtrict of Conway aforeſaid, ſet and made; the ſaid aſſeſſment being the firſt aſſeſſment made by virtue of the ſaid order; which tax was made payable to Samuel Wells, Robert Oliver, and William Gallaway, of the ſaid Conway, and Collector for ſaid tax; and altho' the ſaid aſſeſſment has been publiſhed, by its having been for ſixty days poſted up in a public place in the ſaid Conway, and in the Shire-Town in the ſaid County of Hampſhire, yet the following ſeveral ſums of the ſums reſpectively aſſeſſed in the ſaid aſſeſſment, on the ſeveral lots in the ſaid Conway, herein after ſpecified by their numbers, remain unpaid. The Proprietors of the ſaid lots having wholly neglected to pay pay the ſame: That is to ſay,

£.	s.	d.	q.	No. of Lots.	£.	s.	d.	q.	No. of Lots.
0	10	0	0	6	0	12	6	0	63
0	8	9	½	8	0	2	5	½	68
0	8	9	½	9	0	1	8	0	69
0	8	4	0	10	0	3	8	0	71
0	5	1	0	13	0	8	4	0	78
0	6	3	0	16	0	8	4	0	Centre Lot
0	5	0	0	19	0	10	0	0	79
0	4	7	0	20	0	6	3	0	82
0	3	9	0	22	0	18	1	0	87 & 88
0	3	4	0	23	0	12	6	0	91
0	2	1	0	25	0	7	6	0	94
0	4	3	½	26	0	12	6	0	102
0	7	10	0	on 28	0	12	6	0	on 103
0	12	6	0	32	0	9	1	0	106
0	12	6	0	34	0	2	1	0	107
0	15	1	½	35	0	3	4	0	110
0	12	6	0	37	0	11	4	½	113
0	12	6	0	40	0	12	6	0	114
0	12	6	0	43	0	7	0	½	119
0	12	6	0	46	0	12	6	0	124
0	12	6	0	49	0	12	6	0	126
0	6	3	0	53	0	12	6	0	128
0	12	6	0	54	0	12	6	0	139
0	12	6	0	55	3	0	0	0	common Land
0	6	3	0	61					(undivided.

The reſpective Proprietors of the ſeveral original lots above ſpecified, who have been delinquent by neglecting to pay the ſeveral ſums above-mentioned, are hereby notified, That the aſſeſſors for the ſaid diſtrict intend on the laſt Tueſday of April next, at One of the Clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Frink, in Conway aforeſaid, at public vendue, to ſell to the higheſt bidder ſo much of the ſeveral lots of land above-mentioned, as ſhall be neceſſary to pay the ſaid ſums above ſpecified, and other intervening charges, in caſe the delinquent Proprietors of the ſaid lots ſhall not, by the time above-mentioned for the ſaid ſale, pay ſuch tax and charges—The ſaid vendue to continue from the time above-mentioned for the commencement thereof, without any adjournment but from day to day, until the ſaid ſaid ſales ſhall be compleated.

Samuel Wells, } Aſſeſſors for Conway
Robert Oliver, } Diſtrict, December
Wm. Gallaway, } the 6th 1769.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

At a Lodge [redacted] in England